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Labor Council Proposed; Czech Executions Mount; Aviation Cadets Entrain

The World's Day—June 6, 1942

Washington: United Labor Council Proposed

The C. I. O. Executive Board in a counterproposal to an A. F. of L. suggestion that labor peace discussions be resumed proposed the formation of a United Labor Council. [Page 10.]

The War Department reported that some 550 Civilian Conservation Corps camps, complete with equipment and buildings, valued at $30,000,000, have been transferred to the service of supply for the Army's expansion program.

The United States went to war officially with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania when President Roosevelt signed a Congressional resolution passed by both houses at approximately 4:40 p. m. Eastern War Time Friday.

President Roosevelt and some of his aids concerned with the problems conferred on the rubber-gasoline crisis as a hundred members of the House agreed at a meeting of their own that they would oppose nation-wide gasoline rationing unless shown "facts" to prove it was needed.

A nine-man War Production Board Food Requirements Committee, headed by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, was set up to control production and allocation of all civilian and military food supplies. [Financial Page.]

Price ceilings for the war model bicycle, the only kind the War Production Board now permits to be manufactured, have been set. [Page 10.]

Europe: Nazi Czech Executions Reach 203

In Czechoslovakia the Nazis executed 26 more Czechs, raising to 203 the total of executions in the Nazi reprisals stimulated by the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo terror chief in Prague.

Netherlands Government in London reported that all ships under the Dutch flag had been requisitioned for the duration by the United States.

In Belgium, German occupation authorities have ordered compulsory registration of all Belgian Army officers, including noncommissioned officers, military doctors, chemists, and chaplains.

In Northern Britain, nearly 20,000 miners were idle due to walkouts of haulage hands and pitboys seeking higher wages.

United States Ambassador John G. Winant in a speech to the Miners' Association in Durham, England, said there should be a joint British-American "social offensive" after the war to "crush Fascism at its roots" by eliminating economic evils.

German Ambassador Otto Abetz has delivered a note to the Vichy Government demanding more effective steps against anti-German outbreaks in France and warning that Germany "reserves the right to take every measure it deems necessary," a Russian report from Geneva said.

Three Belgians, described by the Nazis as "Communists" were executed at Liege for acts against the German Army of Occupation.

In Albania, according to reports from Jerusalem, Italians have arrested 200 persons in connection with an attempt to assassinate the Italian-dominated Premier, Mustafa Merlika Kruja.

New England: 39 Aviation Cadets Go to Alabama

Thirty-nine Greater Boston Aviation Cadets leave Boston for Army air training at Maxwell Field, Alabama. [Page 2.]

Atmosphere of war pervades 291st Commencement exercises at Harvard. [Page 3.]

Gasoline rationing hits New England farmers severely as machine-driven equipment gives way to horse. [Page 2.]

Widespread turnover in membership of Bay State House and Senate expected this election year. [Page 2.]

The War: British Push Heavy Attack in Libya

Libya: British infantry and tank corps were disclosed to have launched a heavy counterattack—possibly an all-out offensive—at Knightsbridge, on June 4. Action continued throughout yesterday, it was announced from Cairo.

In the air: The RAF launched what may be their biggest daylight offensive against the occupied coast, following night of raids against the German Ruhr, Sicily and Naples, Italy. [Page 1.]

Midway: Japanese fleet units which attack Midway Island were apparently retreating after suffering heavy damage, according to latest reports from the headquarters of Pacific Fleet Commander Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. [Page 1.]

At sea: Berlin claimed its submarines sank 19 enemy vessels totaling 108,000 tons in the Western Atlantic and Caribbean. Tokyo, claiming sea supremacy over the eastern half of the Indian Ocean, and stating that its navy was now operating along the eastern coast of Africa in pursuit of British warships, claimed sinking of four United Nations submarines.

China: Tokyo reports, receiving no confirmation from United Nations sources, claimed that Japanese troops had entered the Chinese walled city of Chuhsien in Western Chekiang Province.

Cologne: Recapitulation of damage done by the RAF to Cologne was made by the Air Ministry, which declared that eight square miles of the city were devastated by the more than 1,000 bombers which took part. [Page 1.]

Prices and Your Purse: Spare Tire Requisitioning

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 6

Requisitioning of spare auto tires is scheduled to begin this summer—probably in August. First step will be to ask civilians to volunteer to sell them to the Government at a good price.

Consumer Calendar

June 14—Sugar stamp No. 4 becomes valid; must be used before June 28.

June 19—Cotton and rayon dress silhouette becomes frozen—most summer dresses will already have been cut by then.

July 1—Deadline for having your new $5 use tax stamp posted on your windshield, good for the fiscal year 1943.

No Advice

East Coast householders who heat with oil have received no adequate advice from the Government on conversion back to coal. Grates, boilers, and stoves can now be obtained without priority ratings, but officials admit a bottleneck may develop.

Quiz for Motorists

The new gas ration system, scheduled to go into effect in the East and perhaps all over the country about July 15, will mean fewer evasions but more questioning of individuals by the Government. To get more than an "A" card a motorist will have to:

1. Give the names of persons with whom he "doubles up" in his driving.
2. Show that alternative means of transportation are inadequate.

If there are less than three per-

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Congress Lags Behind People And President

War emphasis shifts to executive branch and legislature is left in fog of uncertainty.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—Half a dozen issues now jumbled before Congress represent the uneasy, uncertain, indecisive mood that hangs over the war legislature at the present time and partly accounts for the popular criticism that has recently appeared.

In time of war emphasis in government historically shifts from Congress to the executive branch, which is capable of taking the tiller firmly in its hands and almost necessarily must increase its power to meet the emergency. This war has been no exception.

But in past American conflicts, of which the Civil War and World War I were the chief examples, the legislature has followed developments closely, modifying Presidential decrees and frequently improving upon executive action, and in general serving as a perpetual outlet and safety valve for the people back home who found it a vigorous and militant instrument.

In the World War II Congress is attempting that same difficult role. But so far it has found the going stiff. It has never seemed to be able to quite catch up with the Executive.

Not Up to Past

Many of its contributions have been immensely valuable, such as the investigations of war contracts, material shortages and the like; but contrasted with the other two great conflicts the United States Congress has so far not yet shown the influence or the weight in council which has hitherto distinguished it and its new status is represented by frequent criticism from the voters themselves.

In part this may represent the fact that modern war moves at a faster tempo than ever before. In part it may be due to the fact that long before the war Mr. Roosevelt called the turn on foreign affairs and frequently showed himself more far-sighted than the Congress. In part it may be an accidental lack of outstanding men in Congress at this time, compared to the stature of some of the Senators and Representatives in other wars who frequently showed themselves able to meet and cope with Lincoln and Wilson on their own ground.

Various issues now before Congress show no great leadership coming from the legislature, while a forthcoming election has caused the more timid members to vacillate to an unusual degree.

Two sets of financial measures now before Congress represent one aspect of the situation. To carry on

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Japanese Retreating From Midway; 1,000 RAF Planes Blast Axis Bases; Allied Strategy Imperiling China?

Menace never greater since Japanese went into Manchuria, head of mission says.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—No estimate of the whole war picture is sound without realizing the dangerous plight facing China. And no official in the capital today is more fitted to know and reveal the trend of battle in Asia than Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's personal representative, Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei, now head of the Chinese Military Mission in the United States.

General Hsiung has been in Washington for two months, is in close contact with all the staff officers of the United Nations and is in constant communication with Chungking. His mastery of English thus far doesn't reach many syllables beyond a quiet smile which defies all language barriers and he was, therefore, interviewed through an interpreter, Dr. W. F. Ho.

General Hsiung is deeply concerned about two major phases of the war as they affect the cause of the United Nations.

Over-All Command Vital

It is his conviction that the question of grand strategy and over-all command is still unresolved and that it is the most decisive factor in winning the struggle against the Axis.

It is his conclusion that not since the Japanese invaded Manchuria has China been in such peril as at this moment.

General Hsiung holds that in their efforts to achieve a common strategy and a common conduct of the war, the United Nations have not yet learned the full lesson of the World War. There, he points out, the Allies lost battle after battle for nearly four years and that not until a unified command was put completely into effect were the democratic nations able to utilize their superior resources and manpower in a way to turn the tide. He discerns a similar pattern to the war today.

As to China's present position, on the military side, General Hsiung says that his information is that the Japanese are employing about 1,000,000 men and one unit of its air force—perhaps 1,200 planes—on and over Chinese territory. They are engaged in heavy attacks on seven different fronts. He emphasizes that Chungking is seriously threatened,

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Associated Press

The Tiger, The Lady—and The Generalissimo

Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, left, commander of the famed "Flying Tigers," the American Volunteer Group, radiates quiet, determined ability as he chats with Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at Kunming, China, during a visit there by the Chinese commander and his wife. Chiang seems well pleased with his extremely capable American air chief. The building in the background is camouflaged with paint.

British counterattack in Libyan tank battle—U. S. fliers down Japanese planes.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The waters of the Pacific and the sands of Libya were keeping their own secrets today. Terse communiqués disclosed only that at Midway Island the damage inflicted by the American defenders upon the Japanese was "very heavy, indeed." Meanwhile, from the Western desert came reports of new British action which may assume the shape of a counter-offensive against the Germans in Africa.

Even the Royal Air Force hid a new accomplishment under the cloak of British understatement. From its reports observers were left to conclude that the RAF, carrying out the heaviest daylight raid yet launched against the German-held Channel coast, had sent possibly 1,000 planes in a sweep equaling the proportions of the record raids on the Ruhr. The RAF pounded the Ruhr again Friday night for good measure.

From his headquarters in Honolulu, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz deftly halted rumors which had accompanied first reports of the naval-air engagement off Midway Island. He declared that it was "too early to claim a major Japanese disaster," but added that damage had been scored on Japanese ships of carrier, battleship, cruiser and transport classes.

"It may be conservatively stated that the United States control remains firm in the Midway area," the Pacific Fleet's Commander in Chief added.

In Libya, it was disclosed by British headquarters at Cairo that British infantry and tank forces had launched a major counterattack on three sides of the German forces and throughout Friday still were pushing them back toward an opening in the main British defense lines. British observers claimed simultaneously that the British forces had gained armored supremacy over the Axis Libyan forces.

While the RAF was hammering the Channel coast and the Ruhr, it also was checking up on the first thousand-plane raid on Cologne, Germany. The greater part of the old section of the town is "finished," British said. More than eight square miles was devastated and railway workshops and war industries were hard hit in the surrounding area.

From Australia, it was reported that American Army heavy bombers shot down at least two enemy planes in a daylight attack on the harbor of Rangoon, Burma, Friday, with admitted loss of one American plane. No further word, however, was received regarding the progress of land fighting in Burma.

In Russia, action apparently was limited to minor operations on the Central Front, where Red forces were stated by Moscow to have inflicted heavy casualties and damage to German forces. Berlin claimed that a combined aerial bombardment and artillery attack had been leveled against the Soviet naval base at Savastopol in the Crimea.

At sea, both Germany and Japan claimed naval successes. Berlin asserted that its submarines had sunk 19 enemy vessels.

Australia announced the loss of one of its merchant ships to a Japanese submarine off the coast of New South Wales. Survivors said they were sure the attacking submarine was sunk subsequently by an Allied plane.

Midway Battle

Although developments in the naval-air engagement off Midway Island continued to be obscured by lack of official information, it

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Nazis Try to 'Save Face,' Extend Credit to Turkey

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, June 6—Nazi propaganda, faced with a world-wide impression caused by huge R. A. F. raids on Germany and by the manner wherein German prestige has fallen in Europe, is now trying to bolster the legend of Germany's invincibility by widely known Nazi methods.

For example, this week Germany granted Turkey credit for 100,000,000 reichsmarks in order that Turkey could buy armaments from Germany. This credit had been arranged by the Turkish economic delegation now in Berlin and arranged under the 1939 trade agreement signed by Turkey and Germany during that year.

On paper this new credit looks impressive and Axis propagandists have been quick to exploit this news item to the maximum. For example, the Axis-controlled Sofia Radio, commenting upon news of the credit, declared that this showed that Turkey was a partner in the "new Europe" and that Turkey was flattered by German attentions. Actually, the Turks received the news with great detachment and foreign economic specialists here doubt whether Germany will be in position to deliver arms promised under the credit. Trade routes with Europe still remain precarious and if Germany is unable to deliver sufficient arms to its satellites Rumania and Hungary, it is unlikely it will make much effort to give arms to Turkey, which is already receiving large supplies of armaments from Great Britain and America.

The Food for Germany

Moreover, the difficult economic situation within Turkey makes it certain that Turkey will be unwilling to send foodstuffs and wheat to Germany this year.

Thus, the new credit, when closely examined, becomes little more than a diplomatic gesture and yet another attempt by Germany to prove to the Balkans and to the Mideast that Turkey is Germany's friend. However, any shrewd observer living in this country must realize that although Turkey, because of its neutrality, was forced to make these concessions to Germany, the Turkish nation is becoming more and more openly pro-Allied in sentiment and inclinations.

How nervous Berlin is becoming of Turkey's attitude is illustrated by the manner recently wherein the Axis-controlled press in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania have been publishing articles praising Turkey. Bulgaria, whom travelers from Sofia report now greatly fears Turkey, has been especially fulsome in flattering the Turks. But as a cynical foreign diplomat remarked recent-

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Americans On Staff Of Commandos

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the British Commandos, has disclosed that the Commando General Staff included American Army officers.

He made this disclosure in a brief talk to American newspapermen in which he told how the Commandos raided the headquarters of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in Africa, with the intention of killing General Rommel and his staff and depriving the Nazis of leadership at the moment of the last great British offensive there. General Rommel, it developed, was in Rome, but the Commandos got his staff.

"He had to get a new staff," Lord Louis said, "but unfortunately he was still the same Rommel."

Describes Work

Dressed in the white uniform of the British Navy with the golden cords of an aide-de-camp to the King slung over and under his right shoulder, Lord Louis stood behind a table at the end of a hotel drawing room and described the work of his organization.

He was sorry, he said, that so much emphasis was given to the Commandos, because it gave the impression that in Britain there was just that one small group that was anxious to fight, and because the other services were an integral part of his organization and took part in the Commandos raids.

"Combined operations," of which he is chief, with the honorary rank of a Lieutenant General and Air Marshal, was "not a separate service," he said emphatically, but a combined staff. And on that staff, he added, are American officers, so that actually it is an inter-Allied combined staff.

Few "In the Know"

Staff members live together in one building, and so get to know each other. One small group plans each raid, without its members knowing what raids other groups may be planning. This, Lord Louis said, was to keep the number "in the know" to a minimum.

Carefully skirting the subject of opening a second front in Europe, he commented on the large number of persons in Britain who were eager to "get at the enemy," and who had tried to obtain places in the Commandos.

No Curtiss-Wright Vacations—Pay Instead

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6 (AP)—In an article, "V for Victory, not Vacations," the weekly newspaper of Curtiss-Wright Corporation's St. Louis airplane division has notified the plant's employees they would have to forego vacations this year.

It said the workers would receive double pay during the two days to two weeks they normally would have been on vacation.

Gas Outlook After July 1 Brightens for New England

A canvass of fuel authorities in Boston today declared that despite the unfavorable tone of many government officials there were many hopeful signs that New England's gasoline outlook would be somewhat improved on July 1 when the gasoline shortage is expected to be spread out over the nation for the relief of Eastern Seaboard states.

A month ago Fred Moore, Director of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts, was among the first to predict the institution of a nationwide rationing system. Today he found no reasons for changing his original conclusion that because of this new system the whole nation would probably share in a 25 to 30 per cent reduction in gasoline stocks instead of burdening New England with a 50 per cent cut.

At the same time, naval officers declared that the gradual reduction of the U-boat menace to gasolin tankers seen in the fewer sinkings of the last two weeks inspires hope for more gasoline coming into New England ports. Other sources stated that the use of inland water routes to New England was now being tried out with some signs of success.

U-Boat Menace Cut

In New York it was reported that less than one per cent of the 2,500 ships leaving that port between Dec. 7 and May 31 have been sunk by submarines. Further defensive steps were said to be taken in eastern ship lanes to insure the delivery of more gasoline to New England.

All these factors combined to give Mr. Moore a less gloomy picture of the gasoline situation than that painted by most Government officials in Washington. In Washington, however, the customary emphasis is placed upon rubber conservation which definitely bears upon the amount of gasoline to be distributed in New England even though transportation difficulties are decreased.

Rural Traffic Cut

Reports from the Public Roads Administration disclosed that gasoline rationing thus far have cut rural travel 55 to 65 per cent, but that urban traffic has increased. Only about one-third as much travel is reported on Connecticut's freeway, the Merritt Parkway, counts on U. S. highways 13 and 40, immediately north of their junction in Delaware, indicated that not only fewer automobiles were on the road, but cars were covering much shorter distances.

Farmer's gas needs: Page 2.

Daisy Chain for Simmons Seniors

By a Staff Photographer

Graduation Gift From Junior Class

The graduation gift of the Juniors at Simmons College to the Senior Class is the double daisy chain they make for the Class Day procession. The girls working on the chain are, left to right: Mary O'Connor, Chairman of the Daisy Chain; Dorothy Casheen, President of the Class of 1943, and Catherine Wingate, retiring President of the Junior Class.

Commencement garden party at Simmons: Page 2.

39 Greater Boston Aviation Cadets Start for Air Training Field in Alabama

Half Nation's 25-Year-Olds Take 8 Grades

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Without mentioning President Roosevelt's surprise at low intelligence ratings among many Army selectees, the Census Bureau has reported that more than half the persons 25 years old or older in the United States had completed at least eight years of school by April 1, 1940.

The President, disclosing that the Government was considering a program of instruction for the under educated, told a press conference last week that he was startled by figures showing that an amazingly large number of men were being turned down for military service because they lacked schooling.

Many selectees, he added, needed to have their wits sharpened, along with academic training in the sense of reading and writing.

The Bureau reported the number of persons 25 years old or over in the country was 74,775,836.

Only 3.7 per cent had less than one year of formal schooling, but, on the other hand, only 4.6 per cent had finished college. Thus, those with less than a year in school totaled 2,799,923 and those with four or more years of college numbered 3,407,331.

Everyone else in the age group had schooling ranging from a year or more in grade classes to one to three years in college. Those completing fewer than five years in the grades numbered 10,105,000, or 13.5 per cent. Nearly a fourth, or 24.1 per cent, had finished high school, and 10 per cent had at least a year in college.

By a Staff Photographer

Selection Board of Waacs

Left to right: Mrs. Edmund R. Andrews, wife of an Army colonel; Lieut. Col. Conrad Skladal, in charge of the Boston Recruiting and Induction Center, and Dr. Hazel M. Lewis, Vocational Guidance Director at the Boston Y. W. C. A. They constitute the Selection Board which during the past two days has been choosing 60 New England women for training as officers in the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, a final group of which left yesterday for Fort Banks.

Eight Months' Training Due In Air Corps

War Activities in New England

Aviation Cadets Leave Boston—A group of 39 men from Greater Boston left for Maxwell Field, Ala., this afternoon to start Army Air Force training as Aviation Cadets. They will train for approximately eight months in pilot, navigation, or bombardier schools, and then will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Air Forces.

Each of the men is between 18 and 27 years of age, and has passed mental and physical examinations. During their cadet training, they will be paid $75 a month in addition to food, clothing, lodging, medical and dental care, and $10,000 in life insurance. After winning their wings, they go on active duty at $245.50 a month.

Soldiers to Row, Row Their Boats—Camp Edwards soldiers are going to take to the water in more than one way this summer. The Camp Special Service Offices announced yesterday that 17 rowboats have been purchased for use by the soldiers at Old Silver Beach, new swimming site for the doughboys, which opens tomorrow. Two other boats were given to the Camp, making a total of 19 now available for the soldiers.

More than 300 girls from nearby Cape Cod towns and villages will help Camp Edwards soldiers open the beach Sunday. The girls will pack lunches and picnic parties will be held.

Water games and a water carnival is planned for both the girls and soldiers.

Fourth Burke Brother Joins—Edmund Burke, of Worcester, Mass., and a member of the Governor's Council, will report to Fort Devens on June 24, for officer's training. Mr. Burke, who had previously announced his candidacy for a second term, has three brothers already in service.

They are: Robert Burke, a ferry pilot for the Pan-American Ferry Inc., of Africa; Second Lieutenant Lee Burke, stationed at Camp Croft, S. C.; and Lieut. Philip Burke, reserve officer awaiting assignment.

Edmund Burke is married, and has two children. He has made no change in his political plans.

Y. M. C. A. to Aid Pre-Draft Age Youth—A physical pre-habilitation program, designed to aid youths of pre-draft age in getting themselves into perfect physical condition for either military or civilian service, will be inaugurated by the Boston Y. M. C. A. on June 9.

Army recruiting officials as well as State, City and private health authorities are co-operating in the program which is open to any young man of 17 or 18 years of age, free of charge.

Youth Needed for Training—Young men and women between the ages of 17 and 24 who are interested in acquiring training in skills necessary for the war production program should continue to apply at the Boston office of the United States Employment Service, 6 Beacon Street, according to an announcement made today.

This training is being offered in co-operation with the National Youth Administration, which has facilities for training in the following types of work; Machine Shop, Welding, Sheet Metal, Foundry, Pattern Making, Drafting, Radio, and Inspection. The normal training course is from 10 to 12 weeks' duration.

Applicants who are accepted will be paid a small monthly salary while in training. When training is completed, they will be fully prepared to step into a well paying job in the war production program. Very often, the manager pointed out, exceptionally competent and skilled trainees are employed before they have ended their course of instruction. In these cases, the employer is willing to complete the individual's training "on the job."

All interested applicants are urged to call at 9 Beacon Street, Boston, daily between the hours of 8:30 and 5:30, and on Saturday, from 8:30 to 12:30, for interview and enrollment.

Doughboy Gets "Sugar Report"—A Fort Devens, Mass., private wrote to his girl friend last week, asking for an especially nice "sugar report"—soldier slang for a love letter.

He got it yesterday—an envelope containing a sugar rationing card!

By a Staff Photographer

Final Touches to Booth for Children's Museum Fair

The annual Club Fair and "Recognition Day" exercises of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, will be held on the Museum grounds this afternoon. Numerous clubs will have special displays, and here we see members of the Clipper Ship Club decorating their booth, which this year takes the Caribbean Sea as its principal theme. In front (left to right): Phillips Boyd, Eleanor Brillant, and Katherine O'Rourke, all of Jamaica Plain. Inside the booth (left to right): John McCormick examines the treasure chest, as Richard Hatch, Rose Marie Liberty, and Dorothy Mutlow aid in completing the decorations.

196 Children Get Museum's 'Recognition'

Recognition Day, marking the end of the autumn and winter club year, will be held jointly today with the annual Club Fair of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain.

The medal, highest award given by the Museum this year, will be received by Charley Conway and Walter Merigan, of Brookline; Dorothy Hughes, of West Roxbury, and Tom Scanlon, of Roxbury. John Hart, of Brookline, will receive the pin, and diplomas will be given to Paul Adler and Sara Aitken, of Brookline; Louise Dunkerley, of Roslindale; Edward Walsh, of Jamaica Plain, and John Wills, Jr., of West Roxbury.

Club and game buttons will be presented to 186 other boys and girls this afternoon for participation in Museum activities, making a total of 196, the largest number ever to receive recognition by the Children's Museum. The awards will be presented by Miss Mildred E. Manter, Director of the Museum.

Immediately following the closing of the City's schools the end of this month, a full summer program of club activities and motion pictures will start at the Museum.

Heroes Parade in Boston Scheduled as Gala Event

The War Heroes Parade which is being staged next Wednesday in honor of the 16 ace fliers of Britain and America who will be guests of Boston on that day, will be one of the most colorful processions ever staged here, according to swift unfolding plans of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's committee.

The Mayor has asked School officials to make Wednesday a half holiday so school bands, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts may take part in the procession.

Heading the parade, of course, will be the 16 British and American fliers—heroes of Bataan, airmen who have sent bombs crashing on German war factories, and perhaps even the number one man of them all at the moment, a flier who dropped bombs on Tokyo.

No announcement has been made as to the identity of these visiting heroes, but they will be well identified on the day of the parade in numbered cars, with leaflets distributed among the crowd to point out the exact location of the men.

Horse-drawn Floats

It is expected that floats will be carried on horse-drawn vehicles in keeping with the urgent need of conserving rubber and gasoline, even on occasions as auspicious as this. On the Common, too, for the evening program which begins at 7:30 p. m., there will be a canopy over the stage to cut down any possibility of sky glow over dimmed-out Boston.

The parade, which will start at 2:30 o'clock at the corner of Beacon and Dartmouth Streets, will proceed up Beacon Street to Park, then to Tremont and Boylston, ending at Park Square.

Large detachments of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps will be included in the march, together with members of the Women's Civilian Defense Corps, State officials, and special Government escorts who will accompany the flier-heroes on their cross-country trip.

If Wednesday should not be fair, the evening program on the Common will be transferred to Boston Garden. However, good weather is anticipated, and all plans are being made for one of the biggest turnouts that has ever appeared on that historic green.

Induction of Selectees

The only civilian speakers will be the Mayor and the Governor. There will be a mass induction of selectees—the first time selectees have been inducted publicly in the City—the visiting heroes will have something to say, and the crowd will have an opportunity to raise its voice too—in song, as song sheets with popular and well-known patriotic tunes will be distributed.

A grandstand large enough to accommodate 100 persons is being constructed, and plans for all phases of the day's program are going ahead at full speed due to the short notice from Washington of the War Hero Tour.

Henry J. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is in charge of the tour, which is being conducted under auspices of the Government in the interests of furthering the voluntary buying of war bonds and stamps throughout the nation.

Graduation Garden Party At Simmons

The 37th annual commencement week at Simmons College opened this afternoon when the 387 graduates entertained their parents, friends and faculty at a garden party on the Campus at Brookline avenue.

Later this afternoon the daisy chain of 45 juniors, led by Dorothy Cashen of Saugus, newly elected President of the class of 1943, and Chain Chairman, Mary O'Connor of Lynn, will escort the Seniors across the lawns to the ivy planting ceremony.

Sally Lee Smith of Braintree, president of the class of 1942, will preside. The seniors will sing the ivy song, composed for the class of 1940 by Ruth Chatterton of that year, and the President will read the class history.

The Seniors will then march to the colonnade for the last stepsinging of the year. In a final ceremony the Senior Class President will hand her cap and gown to the President of the Class of 1943 and the new seniors take possession of the colonnade as the members of class of 1942 march off.

Many Changes Are Forecast In Bay State House and Senate

Up and Down Beacon Hill

War, aspirations for higher political office, acceptance of appointive positions, and just plain re-election casualties will bring about a widespread turnover in House and Senate membership on Beacon Hill during this election year.

At least nine of the 40 Senators are definitely not returning to their legislative posts in January. Another member is also reported giving careful consideration to retirement. He is Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means.

A veteran legislator, Mr. Hollis several times has considered retiring. This time his friends expect him not to seek re-eelction, an expectation which is given considerable backing by the report that William B. Baker, former Republican Representative from Newton, is planning to seek the Hollis seat. Mr. Baker is a former powerful member of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senators definitely not coming back include:

Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill, David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, George W. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield, Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, Tycho M. Petersen (R) of Springfield, Mason Sears (R) of Dedham and Bernard L. Sullivan (D) of Chelsea.

Senators Babcock, Brackman and Petersen are now respectively members of the State Labor Relations Board, the State Public Utilities Commission and the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission. Senator Sears is a naval officer and Senator Krapf is an army officer.

Mr. Goodwin is running for the G. O. P. nomination for Representative in Congress in the 8th Congressional district, while Senator Curtis has announced his candidacy for the G. O. P. nomination for State Treasurer. Senator Lane is now a member of the national House of Representatives. Senator Sullivan is Mayor of Chelsea.

While there appears no danger of the Republicans losing control of ths Senate, their 26-14 majority they enjoyed during 1941 may be cut considerably. It is possible for the Babcock, Brackman, Krapf and Petersen seats to go to Democrats in November, unless the G. O. P. puts up strong candidates, observers say.

The House is harder to figure, although the Lower Branch will remain Republican. Numerous members are now in the armed forces, many of whom are not expected to seek re-election because they are located in far-flung battle areas.

Many other Representatives, being of draft age, are considering the political advisability of seeking new terms which would continue their present exemption from armed service. They are concerned whether voters would turn against them for this reason.

In addition several Representatives are now in appointive positions or are seeking higher office. Representative Paul W. Foster (R) of Great Barrington is the latest House member to gain appointive office, having been named Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, leads those seeking higher office. He recently announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the 10th Congressional district.

Edgar M. Mills

Harvard Group Opposes Naming Meaney as Judge

Protesting vigorously to President Roosevelt the appointment of Thomas F. Meaney as a Federal Judge, nine members of the Faculty of the Harvard Law School have formally urged the President to withdraw the nomination.

"There has been no evidence to rebut Governor Edison's statement that Meaney is merely a tool of the notorious Frank Hague," the letter asserted. "Even were he an able and conscientious Judge, his appointment at Hague's instigation would be a blow to the reputation for integrity of the Federal judiciary," the protest continued.

"At this time when the nation must be a unit, it is important for the people to believe that the Government is above politics. The independence of the judiciary lies at the basis of all our liberties. We urge you to withdraw the nomination."

The letter was signed by: Zachariah Chafee, Erwin N. Griswold, John M. Maguire, Edmund M. Morgaun, Roscoe Pound, Warren A. Seavey, Edward S. Thurston, J. E. Warren, and Samuel Williston.

Farmers' Need for Gasoline Calls for Action by Officials

Dobbin will soon be back in his place as arbiter of New England's barnyards unless a sudden change in gasoline restrictions provides his farmer-master with enough wherewithal to run gasoline-driven equipment.

Gasoline rationing has hit the farmers of New England severely. Not just at present, as new quotas on June 1 filled gasoline station tanks and pumps and alleviated conditions until the next dry period. But back in the gasoline-less days of May, the Massachusetts War Board of the United States Department of Agriculture was flooded with calls of distress. Lack of gasoline for agricultural equipment then became a "very serious" problem, according to Sumner Parker, War Board secretary.

And it might easily, too easily, become so again, he added, pointing out that the gasoline bottleneck is a potential menace to Uncle Sam's war-authorized crop production goals, greatly extended to meet United Nations' needs.

The filling station owner did his best. Farmers who could certify they needed motor fuel for agricultural purposes got it until the supply was exhausted. The hitch apparently came in the link between the station owner and his wholesaler. In the natural course of events, the retailer presented the certificates to the wholesaler, with a supplementary request for more gasoline.

But according to complaints to the U. S. D. A. War Board, the filling station proprietor was told that quota restrictions superseded the certificates and limited the supply of gasoline. There just was no more for the filling station.

When this situation became clear, the War Board communicated with Washington and New York. Fred A. Wallace, secretary of the national War Board, attempted to get additional fuel for the farmers from the OPA and was referred to New York, headquarters of the Office of Petroleum Distribution. The Government agencies are still in process of saving the situation.

In drawing up rationing plans, the draftsmen apparently failed to consider the number of essential users in farming areas, the War Board officials said today. Their solution they put forth in the form of a hope—a hope that some way will be devised to adjust the quota allowed to retail distributors.

There is more than a hint that the solution will not be long in coming. Farmers are today regarded as essential to the war effort, and in addition, their voice is politically audible.

D. McC.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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'Victory Banquet' To Stress Unity

Emphasizing the unity existing between workmen, management, and United States Navy officials, the Fore River Secondary Battery gun crew of the new battleship, U. S. S. Massachusetts, will honor William H. Collins, General Manager, Fore River Shipyard, Quincy; Commander L. E. Christ, U. S. N., of the battleship, and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston, at a Victory Banquet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight.

Other invited guests expected to attend include Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy; Lieut. Commander Kendall Preston, in charge of Naval Ordnance, Fore River; Warren B. Nott, Superintendent of Machinery; Everett Goodrich, Senior Inspector Naval Ordnance; Vernon L. Dauphinee, Foreman Outside Machinist Dept.; Bernard Smith, Assistant Foreman Outside Machinist Dept.; Lieut. S. W. Dinsmore, U. S. S. Massachusetts, and Albert J. Schneider, Senior Quarterman, Outside Machinist Dept.

Speakers will be presented by William B. Arpe, master of ceremonies.

Homes of Enemy Aliens Searched at Weymouth

WEYMOUTH, Mass., June 6 (AP)—Homes of German and Italian enemy aliens near the naval lighter-than-air base here were searched last night by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who seized ammunition, a .22 caliber rifle, a double-barrel shotgun, a camera, and a dagger.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperatures today with gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts and Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature today.

New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont: Little change in temperature today.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:37 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 7 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 7:36 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Monday, 8:01 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 8:48 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:48 p. m.

Holiday Traffic Off 61 Per Cent

Memorial Day traffic on Massachusetts highways fell off 61.5 per cent from last year, according to the State Public Works Department today.

Comparing the May 30 traffic with last year, the Department said automatic counting machines on Route 5 at Deerfield showed 11,997 cars passing in 1941 against 3,594 this year. At the Topsfield Station on Route 1, the comparative count was 20,532 cars against 6,844.

Similar checkings were made throughout the State.

Astronomer

By a Staff Photographer

John Wills

Young Jamaica Plain member of the Astronomy Club of the Children's Museum wields brush on a "telescope" which will feature the Club's booth at the annual Fair on the Museum grounds this afternoon.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Carnival sponsored by the International Institute of Boston will feature: folk dancing and songs by the Swedish Folk Dance Club; selections by an accordion group from the Boston Estonian Society; and songs by a Russian Chorus from the Roxbury Russian Church. This interclub program will be held at Cedar Hill, Waltham, throughout the afternoon and evening until 11:30 p. m.

Piano recital by Gerald Tracy at the Gardner Museum. Selections will be played from Ravel, Debussy, Liszt, and Chopin. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Cadet parade. Boston's high school cadets will march through the City's streets beginning at 2:30 p. m. Parade forms at English High School, and line of march will proceed through Clarendon to Stuart, Columbus Avenue, Park Square, Boylston Street, Tremont, Park, Beacon to Arlington to Marlborough, Dartmouth to Copley Square, to Tremont to Boylston Streets, where the procession will disband. Reviewing stands are located at Tremont and Winter Streets and at 78-80 Beacon Street.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "French Art," by Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the subject of the afternoon's discussion. The public is welcome to attend at 3 p. m.

Free public lectures on Christian Science: By Earl McCloud, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, Quincy, 3:30 p. m.

By Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in Unitarian Church, Woburn, 3:30 p. m.

By Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marblehead, in Abbot Hall, Washington Street, Marblehead, 3:30 p. m.

Piano recital at the Boston Conservatory of Music. Margaret Holden will play a wide selection of music from Bach, Brahms, Ravel, and others. At 26 Fenway, 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Notice to Visitors

WHEN SEEING BOSTON don't omit a call at the BOSTON ANTIQUE SHOP, where an unusual collection of NEW ENGLAND ANTIQUES will be found at reasonable prices. The address is 59 Beacon Street, Boston, opposite the Common.

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Serious Impact of Wartime Conditions Felt at Harvard Commencement

Annual Fete Adopts More Somber Tone

With shadows of war hanging heavily over the Yard, and much of the merriment of other years cast into eclipse, Harvard College today began observance of its 291st Commencement in 306 years of academic history.

Cramming into one evening the remnants of happy Class Days of other years, Harvard's Class of 1942 will gather tonight in the Kirkland House Triangle for humor and song, following tomorrow with a serious Sabbath, and Thursday with formal commencement exercises.

Except for the final ceremonies accompanying the award of degrees, Harvard's Commencement week has this year been telescoped into one brief week end. It has also been moved ahead approximately two weeks, from the usual third week in June, in order to allow several hundred graduating seniors more quickly to step into uniforms of the United States Army and Navy.

Many In Uniform

Scores of the young men are already in uniform, as members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and many others will be called into active service the moment they receive their degrees.

Missing from old-time ceremonies associated with Class Day will be the mile-long alumni costume parade to the Harvard Stadium and the colorful confetti battle with which the afternoon Stadium exercises traditionally come to a close.

Seriousness of purpose in keeping with a wartime atmosphere—unwillingness to allow a parade to tie up streets which might be needed in an emergency—simple desire to save the paper otherwise used as confetti: these are the reasons given Harvard alumni for omission of the two most happy-go-lucky features of Class Day.

Class Day—it might be better, this year, to call it "Class Night"—has been shifted from the Stadium to the outdoor Triangle near Kirkland, Winthrop, and Eliot Houses.

The Scene Shifts

Here, in the Triangle, former graduating classes heard evening Glee Club concerts and joined in other fun after Class Day was over. The Day itself, however, was always held in the classical, ivy-and-old-concrete atmosphere of the Stadium, and tonight's first ceremonies away from the scene of football defeats and triumphs will be a novelty to thousands of Harvard men.

The baccalaureate sermon by Dr. James B. Conant, University President, is scheduled for tomorrow morning in Memorial Church. Senior Class literary exercises, formerly a part of Class Day, will be held in the afternoon in the Kirkland triangle. Dr. Conant's annual reception for seniors will follow in the President's home, which he will soon vacate and turn over to the Navy.

Monday at 11 a. m. the annual literary exercises of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa will be held in Sanders Theater, the usual hall. Dr. James Phinney Baxter III, President of Williams College, will be this year's orator.

Alumni Class Reunions

Not until Wednesday will alumni class reunions come to the front, and then the program of events will be a vastly different picture from the one drawn in other years—of thousands of returning alumni renewing old friendships, holding all-day outings, taking over the Yard once again as they did when they were in college.

The 25th year class, that of 1917, has substituted for the old-style 25th reunion a brief, serious series of events in keeping with the spirit of this year's Commencement week. There will be a luncheon at which Dr. Conant will speak; afternoon round table discussion groups; a memorial service in memory of class members who fell in the first World War, and an evening dinner.

Today's program begins with the annual baseball game with Yale, this afternoon at 3 o'clock on Soldiers Field. A buffet supper in the Kirkland House Triangle follows at 6 p. m., after which Class Night ceremonies will be presented there to the 800 cap-and-gowned seniors and their guests.

Class Night includes a joint concert of the Harvard Glee Club and the Harvard orchestra, the Pierian Sodality. Coles H. Phinizy of Ventnor, N. J., former Lampoon President, will deliver the Ivy Oration, humorous summary of the four-year history of the Senior Class.

Informal Dance

More fun and humor will follow on the improvised stage after which the audience, under the elms on the Triangle will rise to sing "Fair Harvard" in unison. There will be informal dancing in Lowell House from 9:30 p. m. to midnight.

Tomorrow's Baccalaureate sermon will be preceded by an old-style cap-and-gown procession through the Yard, winding along the walks and past the statue of John Harvard, where seniors traditionally doff their black tasseled caps.

The Class literary exercises tomorrow afternoon in the Triangle include the Senior Oration, Poem, and Ode; also formal transfer of the Senior colors to the freshman class.

Monday night sees the Senior Class Spread—formal dance with midnight feast. This is the Class of '42's last fling at college life before they receive degrees Thursday and leave the sheltered collegiate surroundings for a world at war.

By a Staff Photographer

Arranging Radcliffe Program

The Class of 1939 is sponsoring the traditional Triennial Supper tonight at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, for all classes from 1936 through 1942. Miss Elsie Boyan, Publicity Director of Bruce Humphries, Inc., shown on the left, is Chairman of the Supper, and Mrs. William H. Wright, Jr., of Newton, shown on the right, is Secretary of the Class of 1939.

Paper Goes to Four Cents

WESTERLY, R. I., June 6 (AP)—The Westerly Sun has announced that it will increase its price from three to four cents a copy because of "the increased cost of production and the loss of the great bulk of 'general advertising,' experienced by all newspapers and magazines." The change becomes effective tomorrow.

165 Seniors To Graduate At Radcliffe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Tomorrow at 4 o'clock Commencement festivities will open for the 59th year at Radcliffe College, with the Baccalaureate Service to be held in the First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, when seniors and graduate candidates for advanced degrees will hear a sermon by the Rev. John H. Leamon, minister of the church. Undergraduate chairman of Baccalaureate is Elizabeth A. Meek, '42, Providence, R. I.

Second only to the class of '42 in importance during the coming week will be the 54 alumnae reunion classes who will arrive at the college tomorrow to celebrate Alumnae Day with luncheons, picnics, dinners, and the annual alumnae show, which will be directed this year by Mrs. Alexander R. Thompson, sister of Dorothy Sands, the actress.

The chief social event of Commencement Week will be the Senior Class Night on June 8 which will be held in the Radcliffe Yard from 8 o'clock until midnight. The program traditionally begins with a reception for seniors and their guests by Ada L. Comstock, President; Mrs. Bernice Brown Cronkhite, dean of the Graduate School; Miss Katharine E. McBride, dean of the college; Miss Mildred P. Sherman, assistant dean; Miss Harriet L. Clarke, college marshal; Magdalen Clarke, New York City, senior President and class marshal; and Constance Bonelli, Brookline, Class Night chairman.

Seniors and PhD. candidates will be guests of honor at the Alumnae Dinner on June 9, to be held this year at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge. Speakers will be Miss Comstock and Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association. In addition, representatives from the seniors and from the chief reunion classes, 1892, 1917, 1932, will give short talks, and the Alumnae Fund gift will be presented to the college.

Charles Kingsley Webster, Stevenson Professor of International History at the London School of Economics, will deliver the commencement address the following morning, during the exercises which will begin at 11 o'clock in the Sanders Theatre. Announcement by Miss Comstock of senior prizes and gifts to the college will follow. The program will conclude with the awarding of degrees by Miss Comstock to approximately 165 seniors and more than 45 graduate students.

Coolidge College To Hold Exercises

The baccalaureate exercises of the Calvin Coolidge College and Portia Law School will be held tomorrow afternoon at Temple Sinai, Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, with Rabbi Beryl D. Cohon officiating.

Leading the procession will be Miss Dorothy Brickman, President of the College Junior Class, and Thomas Sullivan, President of the Junior Law School class. The Presidents of both the Law School and the College are acting as Chairmen: Miss Florence Cohen, of Portsmouth, N. H., and Miss Blaine Gordon, of Waltham.

The Senior Class banquet will be held in the Rose Room of the Fox and Hounds Club tonight, and Commencement exercises will take place in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Wednesday evening, June 10.

British Rooms Resound With Relief Work

Description of what is going on at the Uptown Branch of the British War Relief Society at 27 Commonwealth Avenue in Boston is no easy job, simply because in the huge old Lothrop mansion at the corner of Berkeley Street there are women coming and going all day, stacks of clothing being packed in cases for shipment abroad, bolts of new woolens being made into coats and dresses and suits, and such a bustle and variety of activity as to be almost bewildering.

Recently the Society gave new emphasis to the work of making over outmoded clothing, Mrs. Stuart Rand, wife of the chairman of the Society, believed there was a mine of supply in new but out-of-fashion skirts, dresses and other garments, which were obtainable in limited quantities from both retail and wholesale concerns. The trick was to find someone who could see the possibilities of remodeling and cutting down and adjusting to other sizes.

Fortunately Mrs. Rand had in one of her friends a person gifted in just this way. Mrs. Winifred Grice, for some reason which she herself cannot explain, since she has never liked sewing nor made clothing for herself or her 14-year-old daughter, has unusual ability to see how to make over a garment into something different. A glance is enough for her to know what the possibilities are.

What Makes Up Well

When asked what her training had been that she was able to do such skillful work, Mrs. Grice disclosed that she has been an actress all her life and has had nothing to do with sewing or dressmaking. "I have always been able to tell," Mrs. Grice said, "whether a certain piece of goods would make up well," But beyond that she has no explanation to offer.

Under her direction, women who volunteer at the rooms to do stitching and button-hole making and finishing, at the same time are surprised at the useful methods they are learning of how to make something out of something else.

"Why, I have a piece at home like that," said one woman, "I was going to throw it away, but now I'm going to make a jumper dress for my little girl out of it." Mrs. Grice encourages the volunteer workers to watch the cutting-out operations and see how it is possible to make little boys' shorts, girls dresses, babies' bonnets, and a number of other useful and smart-looking garments out of mere scraps of material.

Patriotic Volunteers

The unselfish offering of time and energies that Boston women are making to the British War Relief work is seen in the case of a woman who came in yesterday to help. She was a skilled stitcher, usually employed in factory work. Unemployed at the moment, she said she planned to come in for part of every day until she got work again.

Mrs. Grice told us that her speed at the sewing machine was amazing. For an hour she took garments as fast as Mrs. Grice could cut them out and proceeded to stitch them up without basting or pinning. Any woman who has done home dressmaking knows that this takes skill.

"I'm going to send my two daughters in here," she told Mrs. Grice, "they ought to learn to do this, and then they won't be turning to their mother to do every little bit of sewing for them. They might as well be helping as they learn."

Mrs. Herbert Bramwell Shaw and Mrs. John E. Kennedy are co-chairmen of the Uptown Branch and are on hand every day to see that the whole affair runs along smoothly. Mrs. Stowell Morse, an Englishwoman, is in charge of the packing, most of which she does herself, and is responsible for the shipments of clothing. "Do the cases leave from various ports or only from New York?" we asked her. "We don't know," she said, "and we don't ask. All we know is that they are collected from here once a week and that they are reaching England." Last year 886 cases were shipped without a single loss.

400 Hours of Work

A little woman, busy in the less glamorous department of the building at a table in what used to be the basement laundry, announced to Mrs. Kennedy as we passed that she would be going away for the summer.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Visitors Try Out Horse-Drawn Vehicles

Starting out from the corner of Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, these sightseers are off to visit points of interest at Chestnut Hill, Brookline, and Cambridge. The brake in front accommodates about eight passengers, and the opera coach carries 10 in oldtime comfort. The Gray Line, which formerly operated sightseeing motorcoaches—now under Federal ban—has substituted several of these horse-drawn vehicles which are rapidly gaining favor as patriotic visitors aid in saving gasoline and rubber.

Noted Artists To Appear At Flag Day Fete

The United Nations Flag Day Benefit in Boston Garden June 14 is to have on its roster of entertainers Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan Opera baritone, Vera Lorina, eminent ballerina and motion picture star, Dmitri Mitropoulos, concert pianist and conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra who has also been introduced to Boston concert goers by having been guest conductor with the Symphony Orchestra here, Lanny Ross, Melvyn Douglas, and and other prominent men and women in civic and theatrical life are also scheduled to appear.

Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin will be present, with representatives of the United Nations including Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador, Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines, Jan Masaryk, Minister of the Czechoslovakian Government in Exile, Constantin Fotitch, the Jugoslavian Ambassador, Sir Girja Bajpai, Agent General for India, and Major Pavel I. Barayev, military attaché of the Soviet Embassy.

Wellesley Summer Institute To Open Sessions on July 3

Urging men and women who wish to help win the war prepare for peace to devote one week of their vacation to a study of their country's problems, the Summer Institute for Social Progress will open at Wellesley College on Saturday morning, July 3, and continue through the following week.

"What Stake Has Religion in a Truly Democratic Victory?" will be the subject of the keynote speech at the opening session of the Institute by Dr. Herbert Gezork, Professor of Biblical History at the Newton Andover Theological Seminary and at Wellesley College.

To make it possible for busy people of moderate means to attend, this summer's conference has been shortened to one week, and members will reside in Stone-Davis Hall on Lake Waban.

In open-forum sessions and small round tables, both wartime and postwar political and economic problems will be discussed under the leadership of such experts as Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture; Margaret Bondfield of the British Labor Party, and Henry Simon Bloch, Member of the Staff of the Institute of Military Studies of the University of Chicago.

Other leaders include Laurens H. Seelye, Faculty Chairman; Frederick May Eliot D.D.; Lester B. Granger; Emily J. Hickman; Martin Klotsche; Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Meiklejohn; Paul Pigors; Toni Sender; Mrs. Waitstill Sharp, and Alfred D. Sheffield.

Among the co-operating organizations offering round tables of three sessions are the Commission of Study of the Organization of the Peace, Industrial Relations Associates Inc., the American Labor Education Service, and the National Urban League and the Unitarian Service Committee.

All interested in the preservation of long-term democratic values are invited to apply for membership regardless of age or of previous schooling. For a final program write to Dorothy P. Hill, Director, 22 Oakland Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sure Sign of June

By a Staff Photographer

Fenway Rose Garden in Bloom

Baby Michael Steele gets a preview of some of the thousands of tiny-hued roses now coming into bloom at the Fenway Rose Garden where he is held by his mother, Mrs. Malcolm Steele. Tomorrow will be "Rose Sunday," marking the annual opening of the Garden, according to Park Commissioner William P. Long. More than 4,000 bushes in 365 varieties will be on display.

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Flannel Robes, maroon or navy 4.95 to 10.00
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Reversible, Two-Tone Poplin Jacket (shown lower right) 4.95
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Belted Swim Trunks 1.75, 1.95, 2.95
Two-Piece Swim Suits 3.95
Gray Flannel Shirts 1.95
Gray Cotton Jerseys 39c
"Gob" Hats for Campers 79c, 1.00
White Cotton Camp Socks 39c pair
Plain Color Camp Socks 45c pair
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Radio Prospects for the Week End—Price Ceilings Told by Women Voters

Public to Get Full Light On Price Limits

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Long before Dec. 7 and our country's entrance into World War II, the National League of Women Voters had launched a campaign to arouse public sentiment to "Win the Battle of Production." When you read that phrase, "Battle of Production," you may give the League credit for it because it is this organization that brought it before the public.

Now, with the nation solidly back of this phase of the war effort, the League has turned its attention to the need for wholehearted individual co-operation in carrying out wartime restrictions. One jump ahead of the demand for persons equipped to address public gatherings on the subject of price ceilings and their relation to the larger problem of inflation, the Massachusetts League has trained various of its members for just such assignments.

These are assisting the Consumer Divisions which the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee has authorized to be set up in each area. A club or neighborhood group which desires the subject of Price Control explained may obtain a speaker by getting in touch with the President of the League in its city.

An illustration of the way in which League members handle the subject point by point, may be found in the talk given by Mrs. Moses Lurie of Belmont at a recent training conference for such speakers, in charge of Henry Parkman, Jr., Rationing Administrator for Massachusetts; Richard H. Field, Regional Attorney for the OPA, and Darcy Wilson, Regional Director of the Consumers' Division of the OPA.

She pointed out first that the new price control program is purely a war measure to forestall the price rises which would otherwise follow the growing scarcity of goods at a time when there was greatly increased money and credit in the hands of consumers. Then she explained the scarcity—the shipping situation, need of materials for war demands, and the increased purchasing power and Government spending.

"When purchasing power increases faster than supply of goods, we have inflation," she said. "Only heroic measures can stop the vicious inflationary spiral. One of these is Price Control."

She further explained the dangers of inflation; its control; the legal authority under which control has been instituted; the reason the March price is that at which the ceiling is fixed; how prices are determined by individual sellers and the consumer's responsibility.

The co-operative campaign for citizen education so typical of democracy, is in harmony with the original purpose of the League which was founded by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt with the passage of the woman suffrage amendment, to educate American women as to their Government to enable them to vote intelligently.

The Big Baskets Now Go to Market

Baskets, formerly considered necessary only for picnic lunches and waste paper, are now going to market with Mother, Sister, Brother and Dad and bringing home the bacon. Mrs. Russell Coolidge of Boston (left) is shown with it. Mrs. Coolidge's right hand is on an old English type, called the "trug basket," which has feet to keep the bottom dry and clean when used for weeding. Mrs. Parl B. Morton of Brookline (right) holds a thermos bottle container, which makes handling easier and safer on picnics. In the lower right-hand corner is a white picnic or "pie basket," with removable shelf inside for transporting a freshly baked pie intact. In the same lower group is a narrow, deep basket for mail, to be hung outside the front door, and a shallow trug basket for handy use in the garden when cutting low-growing flowers.

Columbia Symphony to Play Program of Czech Music

Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Leon Benditzky, pianist, guest soloist tonight on "America Loves a Melody," will play Rachmaninoff's Prelude in G minor, accompanied by the orchestra under the direction of Henry Weber. Marion Claire will sing two songs by Victor Herbert, "The Italian Street Song" from "Naughty Marietta" and "Kiss Me Again"; a group of songs by Friml: "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Bonnie Doon." Miss Claire will be heard in duet with Ruth Slater, contralto, in Dvořák's "Goin' Home" from the "New World" Symphony. Attilio Baggiore will sing Fox's "The Hills of Home" and a medley of songs of Scotland and will also sing in duet with Miss Slater, "Allah's Holiday," MBS-WAAB 9 p. m.

The Branscombe Choral, under the direction of Gena Branscombe, will sing Dvořák's "Sanctus," a group of folksongs, a Sixteenth Century madrigal by Festo, and an Eighteenth Century air, arranged by Deems Taylor, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Sunday

"The Victory Parade" offers the first of a series of programs to provide a medium for Government messages on war effort. Guest artists will be Fannie Brice, Frank Morgan, John Conte and Meredith Willson's Orchestra, NBC-WNAC, 7 p. m.

Lorraine Bridges, soprano, is to sing "Moonbeams" from "The Red Mill"; Robert Field, tenor, "Look for the Silver Lining" from "Sally"; and Bob Lawrence, baritone, "Stout-Hearted Men" from "New Moon" and "One Alone" in the St. Louis Municipal Opera program, under the direction of Ben Feld, CBS-WEEI, 1:35 p. m.

The Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, under the direction of Howard Barlow, will present a program of "Music of Free Czechoslovakia," CBS-WEEI 3 p. m. Rudolf Firkusny, Czech pianist, will play two solos by Smetana, "Souvenir de Boheme" and "Polka." The orchestra will play Smetana's Overture to "The Bartered Bride" and his tone-poem, "The Moldau," Dvořák's Slavonic Dance No. 16, and Beethoven's Eroica Symphony. Jan Masaryk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the Czech Government-in-Exile, will speak.

Speaking from Hollywood, Jerome Kern will introduce the first radio performance of his new work, "Portrait of Mark Twain," under the direction of André Kostelanetz. Genevieve Rowe, soprano, will sing a Strauss waltz, CBS-WEEI 4:30 p. m.

Raymond Clapper, newspaper correspondent, recently returned from the Middle East and India, will be the principal speaker on "American Forum of the Air," MBS-WAAB 8 p. m., in a discussion of the Post-War Democratic World. Other speakers will be Louis Bromfield, novelist; Owen Lattimore, special adviser to the President, on Chinese affairs; Wallace Deuel, author; and Jay Allen, newspaper writer.

"The Worker in Germany" will be the subject of "This Is Your Enemy," presented in co-operation with the War Production Board, MBS-WAAB 10:30 p. m.

Concluding its series of six radiocasts, "This Is the Truth" will present Roy Porter, AP correspondent and author, who will discuss the French fleet situation, Blue-WBZ 4:30 p. m.

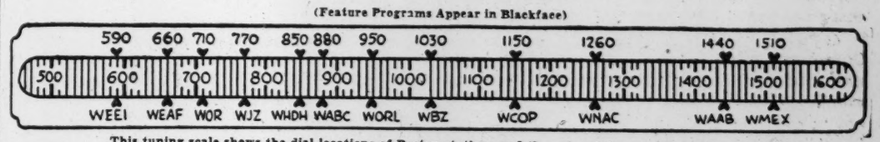
The Hampton Institute Choir under the direction of Noah F. Ryder will be heard in "I Hear America Singing," MBS-WAAB 5 p. m.

Monomoy Theater to Open

The Monomoy Theater at Chatham will begin a 10-week season, one week longer than usual, on Wednesday evening, July 1, starting with a benefit performance for the Navy Relief Society. Miss Mary B. Winslow, the producer, plans another benefit later in the season for the American Theater Wing of British War Relief, sponsored by Gertrude Lawrence.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX—1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today: drama	News; "Music at Noon"	"Musical Roundup"	Salute to South America	Sports program
12:15		Music by Black	Consumer's Time	Defense, farm talks	News
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orch.	Ilka Chase; orchestra; vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45				"Italian Melodies"	Monitor Views the News
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Dance orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	This Is Our Fight: dramatization	Contrasts in Melody	All Out for Victory	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45		News Service	Kaleidoscope	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; "Of Men and Books"; interview	Congressional Children's Program: Variety Show; Marine Band	U. S. Marine Band	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Victory Program
2:15			U. S. Marine Band	White Sox baseball game	Victory Program
2:30	United We Stand		"Matinee in Rhythm"		Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	United We Stand	"Here's to You"	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	News reports
3:00	Branscombe Choral	Royal Canadian Air Force Band	Orchestra; vocalist	White Sox baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:15	Branscombe Choral		"Air Youth for Victory"		Horace Heidt's Orchestra
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	News; Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers; variety	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Patterns in Blue	Campus Capers; News	White Sox game	Talk; Dinah Shore, songs
4:00	Buffalo Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Down Mexico Way"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Help Uncle Sam!"
4:15	Buffalo Serenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Down Mexico Way"	Orchestra; Music	Shep Field's Orchestra
4:30	News; Sports	Club Matinee; variety	"Your Number Please"; orchestra; soloist	Sports Comments	Johnny Long's Orchestra
4:45	Sports Comments	Club Matinee; News		Sports Comments	Andrews Sisters, songs
5:00	Matinee at Meadowbrook; Alvino Rey's	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
5:15	Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Jimmy Lunceford's Or
5:30		Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Sports; Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Sports; Music
5:45	Mat. at Meadowbr'k	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	News reports
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Baseball Scores; Sports
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Comments; News
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform'; informal forum	Allen Roth's Symphony	"Noah Webster Says"	Chavez and His Orch.	"March to Victory"
7:15	"Calling Pan America"; recording	Allen Roth's Symphony	MacQuarrie's Quiz	John B. Hughes, News	News
7:30		"Ellery Queen"; mystery drama	'Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45			Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	"Able's Irish Rose"; comedy sketch	Visit to American Eagle Club, London	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Swap Night	"Truth or Consequences"; quiz program	"California Melodies"	Recorded Music
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D. Elman, m. c.; News	Swap Night		"California Melodies"	101's Asso. of Veterans
8:45					Andre Kostelanetz' Music
9:00	"Your Hit Parade"	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hotshots; Glen Welty's Orchestra; guest	"America Loves a Melody"; Marion Claire; Leon Benditzky, piano; orchestra; talk	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists	Leighton Noble's Orch.			Pages From the Classical Album
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"; music,	Frontline Headlines			
9:45		"Meet the Band"			
10:00		Bob Ripley's "Believe It or Not"	Sports Newsreel	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Olga Coelho, songs		'Labor for Victory"; talks		Jose Dominguez' Orch.
10:30	Public Affairs	Stag Party; variety show	Ted Steele's Studio Club	"Tropical Serenade"; tenor; orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Stag Party; variety show	Ted Steele's Studio Club		Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout; Leighton Noble's Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:15		Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
11:30	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	"Riverboat Revels"; Brescia's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.		Dance orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wilcher, organ	News; Minstrels	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Morning Minstrels		Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"The Song Shop"	
8:45	Circle	The Woodshedders; songs	News Service	"The Song Shop"	
9:00	News of the World	World News Roundup	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	Religious program	"Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program	Male Quartet		Religious service
9:30	M. Mattfeld, organ		"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Robert C. Clothier		"Words and Music"		Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob; children's program	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air	"Fantasy in Melody"		Musical Album	"Music in the Modern Manner"
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	"Thrilling Stories"	Austrian News	Service from The Mother
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi & Vilma, songs; piano	'Southland Echoes'; choir	
11:00	News; "Everybody's Church"; guest	News; Musicale	Services from Cathedral Church of St. Paul	Reviewing Stand; auspices Northwestern Un.	Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
11:15		"Recital Period"		News; Radio Chapel; speakers; choir	
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guests	Revue in Miniature	Services from Cathedral Church of St. Paul		
11:45		Revue in Miniature			
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talk	News Service	Student Radio Club	News Report
12:15	Alec Templeton	First Piano Quartet	"Letters to My Son"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Emma Otero, soprano; orchestra	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: 'A World in Fantasy'
12:45				"Italian Melodies"	
1:00	Melody Weavers	Music Hall: Symphony Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby Osofsky's Orchestra and Morris Goldberg; Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano		Religious program	Citizenship talk	
1:30	News; St. Louis Municipal Opera	"Chats About Dogs"	"Modern Music"; Clarence Fuhrman, cond.	Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	
1:45		News Room of the Air		Ray Herbeck's Orchestra	
2:00	Spirit of '42	Blue Theater Players: dramatic sketch	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hillbilly Group; songs	Natural Science talk
2:15	Spirit of '42		Sammy Kaye's Serenade		"The Aristocrats"
2:30	Columbia Workshop	Show of Yesterday and Today	Round Table Discussion	"This Is Fort Dix"; Tom Slater, m. c.	Christian Science Program: talk; music
2:45	Workshop; News		Round Table Discussion		
3:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; Howard Barlow, conductor	"Wake Up, America"	Music for Neighbors	"A Boy, a Girl, and a Band"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15		"Wake Up, America"	Upton Close: "Far East"		Scandinavian Melodies
3:30		"Wake Up, America"	'The Army Hour': drama; speakers; band; choir	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		"Wake Up, America"		Carl Hoff's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; Andre Kostelanetz, Cor.; Genev. Rowe	News; Novatime	'The Army Hour': drama; speakers; band; choir	Talk; National Flag Week; soloist; speakers	Religious program
4:15		Richard Liebert, organ			Religious program
4:30		'This Is the Truth"	Young People's Church of the Air; speaker	Concert Album	Musical Varieties
4:45		"This Is the Truth"		Concert Album	Musical Varieties
5:00	Family Hour: G. Swarthout; Ross Graham; chorus	Moylan Sisters, songs	"Ports of the Pacific"; Music by Ricardo	'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:15		Olivia Santora, songs		'I Hear America Singing'	The Concert Hour
5:30		Steelmakers: variety	World's Most Honored Music; M. Piastro, con.	"Halls of Montezuma"	The Concert Hour
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	Steelmakers: variety		Marine Corps Show	The Concert Hour
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	"Fun House"; Joe Tobin, m. c.	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ	Wythe Williams, news	Sports News
6:15	Sunday Serenade				Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch"; Gene Autry; music	News commentators	News Service	Network program	Religious program
6:45		"Ink Spots"; quartet	Baseball News	"Nobody's Children"; drama; guests	Religious program
7:00	dramatizations	National Vespers	"The Victory Parade"; variety show; guests	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Musical program	National Vespers		Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	"We, the People, at War"; interviews	"Alias John Freedom"; dramatization	'Bandwagon"; Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service	Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank C. Hageman
7:45				Invitation to the Waltz	
8:00	World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the Air: Post-War World	Central Baptist Church,
8:15	World News	Religious program	comedy; orchestra		Classical Album
8:30	"Crime Doctor"; drama; Elm. Davis	Inner Sanctum Mystery; dramatic sketch	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	American Forum of Air; Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
8:45					
9:00	Star Theater: Fred Allen; K. Baker;	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:15		"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:30	Portland Hoffa; guests; orchestra	"Sing for Dough"; Singfest; L. Valentine, m. c.	American Album of Familiar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:45				"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	"Take It or Leave It"; quiz program,	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest soloist	Raymond Gram Swing	Sigmund Romberg Recordings
10:15				Talk from Sydney	
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	"Joe and Mabel"; dramatic sketch	"This Is Your Enemy"; OEM Dramatic Series	News report
10:45	Dance Time				Army Recruiting talk
11:00	Headlines-Bylines	News Service	News Service	"Stars & Stripes in Britain"; music; reports	Stanley Kenton's Orch.
11:15	"They Live Forever"; drama	Music You Want	Local news; Music		Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:30	Dance orchestra	Music You Want	Mystery Sketch with John Wayne	'Answering You'; British Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; music
11:45		Music You Want			Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Citizenship talk; Orch.
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	"Cheer Up Time"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Don Roland's Tunesmiths
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News	Sports comments
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense, farm talks	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; talks; music	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Luncheon Music	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"I'll Find My Way"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	N. E. Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Music; dance music	Margaret Janis, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News report	Cedric Foster, News	"March On, Marines"	Dramatization
2:00	Serial drama	Network Speakers	"Light of the World"	Treasures in Melody	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Treasures in Melody	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk	"Some Like It Sweet"	Organ Recital
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Sports Comments	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Braves at Cincinnati baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"		Dance Matinee
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	Telegraphic Reports:	Talk; Dance Matinee
4:00	Interview	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves at Cincinnati baseball game	"Help Uncle Sam!"
4:15	National Retail Grocers' Associat'n	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		Dance Matinee
4:30		Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Braves-Cincinnati game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Preview	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs; "Orchid"	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports; Music
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment; Music	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; Defense
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Adventures in Research	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Charro Gil Trio	Treasury Star Parade	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	Richard Salinger; news
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy serial drama	Garden Gossip	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra
7:45		"Gypsy Serenade"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Melodic Moods"	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America; starring Walter Huston	"Sizing Up the News"	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"		"For Your Information"	Round Table; "Salvage"
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"; music; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	"Adventures of Bulldog Drummond"; S. Ortega	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
8:45		"True or False"; quiz			
9:00	Theater: Loretta Young, Ray Milland in "Arise My Love"	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Great Artists: Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		Leighton Noble's Orch.		News Service	
9:30		"Frontline Headlines"	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	"The Better Half"; quiz program	Classical Album
9:45		"Meet the Band"; jingles			Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counterspy"; drama	William Miller, Reinhold Schmidt, vocalists	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Countersy"; drama			Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian D'f'nse pgm	Morgan Beatty, News	Vice-Pres. H. A. Wallace	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	'Here Comes Band'; Talk	"Freedom's Music"; or.	"Music That Endures"; tenor; chorus; orchestra	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of Music	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons"; dramatic sketch	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann; recorded	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Music You Want			Music; News

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; J. Dorsey's Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
7:30 p. m.—Novelty Time.
7:45 p. m.—"Samovar Serenade."
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:00 p. m.—Red Sox-White Sox Game.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Sport Comments.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—News Commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Chavez and his Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—"America Loves a Melody."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade"; Orchestra; vocalists.
10:45 p. m.—Don Bovay, songs.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dick Robertson's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orchestra.

For Sunday, June 7

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Edwin Le Mar Trio.
3:30 p. m.—Charioteers; quartet.
3:45 p. m.—"Hawaiian Serenade."
4:00 p. m.—News; band.
4:15 p. m.—"Mandolettes."
4:30 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"Plays for Americans."
6:00 p. m.—News; "Sweet and Low."
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; sports.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News, military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Orchestra; Vocalists.
3:30 p. m.—Carl Hoff's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Music; National Flag Week; Speakers.
4:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—Popular Melodies.
5:45 p. m.—Music From Many Lands.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Ted Weems' Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—"Curtain Calls."
7:00 p. m.—Sunday Night Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain"; Ben Lyon and Bebe Daniels, m. c.'s.
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Invitation to the Waltz.
9:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
10:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
10:30 p. m.—"This Is Your Enemy." Drama.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Glenn Miller's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Answering You," talk.

Hub School Children 'Salt' $100,000 in Stamps

Boston school children invested more than $100,000 in war stamps during April and May, 1942, it is announced. Setting a record believed by the School Committee to be the best in the United States, the children have so far bought $400,000 worth in all.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"It's a Wise Child," by Laurence E. Johnson, featuring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinees Saturday at 2:30.

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"A Murder Has Been Arranged," by Emlyn Williams. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Saturday, June 6

Paul Cherkassky conducting
"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III ..... Wagner
"Maximilian Robespierre," Overture ..... Litolff
Air, on the G String ..... Bach-Wilhelmj
Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Introduction and Wedding Procession from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Andante Cantabile from the Fifth Symphony, in E minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Caucasian Sketches ..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Salute to Our Fighting Forces ..... Bodge
"Take Me Back to Tech" ..... T. W. Litchfield
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Sunday, June 7

Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Finale, Fifth Symphony ..... Shostakovitch
Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra ..... Poulenc
Soloists
Heinrich Gebhard Helen Coates
Hungarian Fantasia for Piano and Orchestra ..... Liszt
Soloist: Heinrich Gebhard
Songs by the Mass. Federation of Music Clubs, Edward F. Gilday, Conductor
"Prima Donna" ..... Gould
Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" ..... Prévost
"The Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Music

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Gerald Tracy, 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly, Richard Carlson, Albert Basserman. 2, 5, 8:10.
"Jungle Book." Sabu. 3:10, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 12, 3, 6, 9. Short Selected Subjects.

Keith Memorial—
"The Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:10, 10:25. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "March of Time," 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.

Kenmore—
"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8:05. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:40.

Modern—
"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:45, 9:20. "On the Sunnyside," Roddy McDowall, Jane Darwell. 9:20 a. m., 12:45, 4:25, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Tommy Dorsey, Red Skelton, Virginia O'Brien and Bert Lahr. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Adele Mara. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Paramount—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:38, 6:20, 9:05.

RKO-Boston—
"The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:55, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:35, 9:30.

Scollay—
"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "On the Sunnyside," Roddy McDowall, Jane Darwell. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Travel, Argentina, Chile." "The Quiz Kids." "Another Film of Those Speaking Animals." "Timing is Everything in

Huge Fleet of Wooden Vessels For Coastwise Cargo Studied

Log of the Port of Boston

Construction of a huge fleet of wooden sailing vessels large enough to carry 2,000 tons of cargo in each ship is being studied by Government officials with the possible dual view of combatting the submarine menace in that way, and relieving the pressure on shipbuilders who are unable to get materials fast enough to meet Federal demands for "ships and more ships."

Wooden barges are already planned, and proposals have been advanced by President Roosevelt for a fleet of small wooden craft to move vital necessities up and down the Atlantic seaboard in the Intracoastal Waterway. But now it is proposed to go a bit further—possibly even to return to the days of "Iron Men and Wooden Ships"—with the idea that sailing vessels can pass over a submerged submarine without being detected by listening devices, and that such craft can be built quickly and comparatively inexpensively and yet not be a prize for a submarine worthy of costly torpedoes.

At the moment, shipbuilding is facing possible delays because of inability to obtain materials. The industry has reached the goal set by President Roosevelt, impossible though it seemed, and is in a position to do even better next year if it can obtain steel and propulsion machinery. Workers have already been laid off in some East Coast yards, it is stated.

On the other hand, there are innumerable small yards ready to start work immediately a contract is received on wooden vessels. The supply of wood is said to be ample. Such craft would require fewer men in the crew than a steel steamer, and many of those trained by the Maritime Service received their "schooling" on sailing vessels the Maritime Commission utilizes as school ships.

No less an authority than Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, advocates construction of a fleet of small sailing craft, each of which would have capacity for 300 to 500 tons of cargo and be used for all of the trading between Gulf of Mexico ports of the United States and seaports in the northern range of South America.

Sail has not completely given way to steam among the islands and along the mainland of the Caribbean, it is pointed out by shipping interests who approve the wooden ship plan. Large and small ships are still used in that area. Timber with seagoing attributes as well as skilled maritime woodcraft labor can be found in abundance in that section, it is stated.

Belgian Consul

George H. Toole of Quincy, Belgian Consul at Boston, will receive the degree of Master of Laws at the commencement exercises of Calvin Coolidge Law School, to be held June 10 at Tremont Temple. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from Suffolk Law School in 1929, and was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts the same year. Since then he has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and various federal courts and administrative boards. He has been Consul of Belgium at Boston since 1932.

N. E. Shipbuilders

New England shipbuilders will produce 43 of the 70 additional 38-foot cabin picket boats, supplemental contracts for which have just been awarded by the United States Coast Guard, according to advices from Washington.

The original contracts, awarded in November, 1941, called for 100 such vessels, divided equally among five shipyards. Four of these same yards received supplemental contracts as follows: Palmer Scott & Co., New Bedford, 15 boats; James E. Graves, Inc., Marblehead, 14; Henry R. Hickley, Southwest Harbor, Maine, 14, and Richardson Boat Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y., 27. These craft are specially designed for inshore patrol, having a beam of 10 feet and draft of three feet, with displacement of about eight tons.

Ranks Depleted

Boston's steamship and shipping fraternity is rapidly being depleted by withdrawals of men who are entering the armed services of the United States. Latest to take up new duties "for the duration" are Jerome Judge of Andrew B. Sides & Co., Inc., and J. William Halloran of the Sprague Steamship Agency, Inc., the latter the son of John J. Halloran, vice-president and general manager of the Sprague Line. Both are now ensigns in the Navy. Several prominent shipping men are expecting to be called shortly for duty as commissioned officers.

Leon Stone

Final Tome on How N.E. Speaks Off Presses Late in Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,—A 13-year study of speech in New England has just been completed by Prof. Hans Kurath, of Brown University, and his staff, and the final volume of the "Linguistic Atlas of New England" is expected to be off the presses late in the summer.

Professor Kurath and his trained workers interviewed more than 400 New Englanders of every social class and occupation and made recordings of voices and pronunciations to obtain the material for the survey. In the third and final part of the atlas which is soon to be published are two large books containing 241 maps. Each map represents by phonetic symbols the speech variations detected in 213 communities.

In addition to the volumes soon to be published and those already completed, the speech experts have built up a library of 700 double-faced 12-inch aluminum records which are kept in the lirbary at Brown University.

Professor Kurath describes the atlas as primarily source material from which a full historical interpretation of the development of the speech of New England may be evolved by other scholars.

Dialects brought over from Europe in colonial times are still reflected in the geographical distribution of words and pronunciations in New England after the lapse of three centuries, Professor Kurath points out.

The average traveler probably is scarcely aware of the many differences in speech in various sections of New England. The common "earthworm" for example is usually called an "angleworm" in New England. But residents of Middlesex and Worcester counties prefer the words "fishworm" and in a section of Rhode Island west of Narragansett Bay the common term is "eastworm."

This Rhode Island term also appears commonly in the town of Cheshire in the Berkshires—a community that was first settled by Rhode Islanders.

Interviews conducted by the speech experts last from eight to 20 hours for each person.

Professor Kurath, who is President of the Linguistic Society of America, was assigned to direct the project in 1929 by the Modern Language Association of America. The work was sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies and by Brown, Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Mount Holyoke, Vermont and other colleges.

The "Linguistic Atlas of New England" is only the first in what is proposed to be a series covering the speech habits of the entire nation. Work already has been begun in cataloguing dialects in the South Atlantic and in the Middle West states.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.78mc

6:15 p. m.—Spanish for North Americans.
6:45 p. m.—For Norwegian sailors.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7:30 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch sailors.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

For Sunday, June 7

WRUL, 11.79mc; 17.75mc

10:15 a. m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

WRUL, 9.7mc; 11.79mc; 6.04mc

2:00 p. m.—"United Nations Speak."
3:00 p. m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5:00 p. m.—Lutheran Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5:30 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveler."
6:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
6:30 p. m.—For service men overseas.
7:00 p. m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
10:00 p. m.—English.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 7

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc, 17.78mc. Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m. — WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc. Chimes and evening service of The Moster Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, June 8

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Off the Record. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert by the "Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

For Sunday, June 7

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—6:40 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Meet the People of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Church Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Monday June 8

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, June 7

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ TAXIS CAN HELP DEFEAT THE AXIS ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CONSERVE
Gas
Oil
Tires
for VICTORY

FOR LIBERTY
BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

The Minute Man of 1942
Your TAXI MAN

TAXICABS PERFORM SCORES OF VITAL FUNCTIONS

Taxicabs have a thousand-and-one varieties of calls for their services. Innumerable people on innumerable errands—professional and official errands, industrial and commercial business, personal calls, emergency calls that only a taxicab can answer—all combining into a tremendous traffic flow that is an indispensable part of Boston's public transportation system.

Since Friday, May 15th, this transportation by Boston's taxicabs has increased 30%, directly due to gas rationing and the consequent reduction of private car use.

Emergency Calls

Accident cases, fire signal service calls, hospital cases, police, telephone and newspaper emergencies are handled each day in increasing numbers by Boston's twelve hundred cabs. The exact number of these calls is undetermined but they are increasing daily due to gas rationing and tire conservation.

Defense Workers

Daily there is an increasing demand for transportation of workers in groups to and from plants and projects. Waterfront workers are being transported between piers in groups to speed shiploading vital to the United Nations' supply lines.

Railroad Transportation

Boston's twelve hundred cabs are making four thousand trips per day to and from railroad stations, carrying travelers who, in many cases, are laden with baggage and unable to use street railways. There are eight hundred trips daily between the North and South Stations, with no other adequate transportation that will insure making train connections. In many cases, heavy luggage is a problem that can be solved only by use of cabs. Many of these terminal transfers are group movements of military or other persons engaged in war effort.

Taxis are an indispensable transportation facility at Boston and suburban railroad, subway and street car terminals. They act as feeders for the Rapid Transit System and provide the only Public Service for sections located beyond or away from existing lines.

Airline Transportation

Boston cabs have been making three hundred trips per day to and from East Boston Airport. Although civilian air travel may be curtailed, taxicabs will continue to make trips to the airport, for army and defense transportation. Taxicabs are the most adequate means of transportation to and from the airport.

We'll handle the situation for Civiliar Evacuation

Should military disaster threaten from air, sea, or land, and should it become necessary to evacuate civilians from large coastal areas, taxicabs would prove themselves "an indispensable force providing vital aid in emergencies." Taxicab men and their taxicabs today, as never before, are ready and fit. They must be kept ready for a possibly vital tomorrow.

Boston's Twelve Hundred Taxicabs Are Mobilized for Wartime Evacuation

DO YOU KNOW that all independent and company owned taxicabs have been coordinated into a great service fleet by Brigadier General John H. Sherburne, of the Evacuation Division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, and that many taxicab drivers have been trained in the fundamentals of first aid, fire fighting, and civilian defense?

Telephone Personnel Transportation

During the rush periods or emergency overtime work, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company makes frequent use of Boston's taxicabs. This is especially true in late night and early morning hours to afford SAFE conduct for the women operators to and from their work.

Banks—Newspapers Government Employees

Well over one hundred calls a day for cabs come from banks for use of payroll carriers, messengers and mail deliveries . . . all Boston newspapers use cabs at frequent intervals for emergency assignments at all hours of the day and night . . . City, County, State and Federal governmental departments use cabs for transportation which cannot be satisfactorily handled in any other way.

Assurance of Emergency Transportation

Although other forms of transportation are taxed to the limit, although gas rationing may become even more rigid—and with tire conservation compulsory—you still may have a sense of security in knowing that a taxicab will respond to your telephone call; if we KEEP THEM READY. Expectant mothers, convalescents, any person who may have need of emergency service may have this sense of security as long as taxicabs are on the road.

Taxi Service Must Be Maintained

Existing passenger transportation facilities are inadequate to meet present-day demands especially at "peak hours." Bceause of government restrictions on private cars these demands have tremendously increased. Taxicab operators are preparing to meet a still greater demand for service, as part of the city's transportation system. It is imperative, therefore, that taxicabs must be kept in operation.

WE WILL KEEP FAITH

★ A MILLION PEOPLE COULD NEVER WALK TO SAFETY! ★

Taxicab Service—An Indispensable Part of the Public Transportation System

The Men and Managements of the Taxicab Industry of Boston

INDEPENDENT TAXI OPERATORS ASS'N
HANcock 8700
BOSTON CAB COMPANY
KENmore 5010
RED CAB
ASPinwall 5000
CENTRAL CAB COMPANY, Inc.
DEVonshire 7500
CHECKER TAXI COMPANY
KENmore 7000
FENWAY TAXI ASS'N
KENmore 3433
YELLOW CAB CO. & ASS'N
COMmonwealth 8482
KENMORE TAXI CO.
KENmore 1866
TOWN TAXI INCORPORATED
KENmore 5000
SAFETY CAB COMPANY
LAFayette 3660
FRANK McCANN CORPORATION
KENmore 6823
CITY CAB COMPANY
LIBerty 0068

Nationalization of Coal: Will It Remain in Britain?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 6—Government control of Britain's coal-mining industry, which has been decided upon for the duration of the war, generally is interpreted here today as spelling the end for all time of the old system of private ownership of coal mines.

Announcement of the scheme June 3, which is spoken of in some circles here as marking the culmination of a great personal effort by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, is of far-reaching importance to the war effort. One has been hearing this sort of remark in Britain lately: "Coal miners cannot win war on their own, but alone they can lose it for us next winter."

This may be an exaggeration of the seriousness of the coal situation, but the fact remains that Britain has just emerged from a winter through which coal supplies just lasted despite a dipping into reserve supplies and despite a winter free from bombing interference with coal transportation. Next winter will see still greater calls for coal for war industry which must be produced by an industry which, instead of gathering momentum, has seemed more and more to be running down.

Land Rights Bought

The fact that the mines now will be run by a specially formed Ministry of Fuel, in co-operation with a national board and regional boards composed of representatives of both miners and management, is seen as the biggest step yet taken in adopting worker-management co-operation in British industry. Although the Government white paper dealing with the present coal situation leaves the post-war status of the coal industry in hands of the House of Commons, there is a widespread feeling here that nationalization will be adopted permanently as a solution for the industry which for years has been the stormy petrel on the British industrial landscape.

Before the war started, machinery had been set in motion to unravel some of the complexities of coal ownership and at the same time to increase the coal industry's efficiency. This machinery is the Coal Commission which has been given the task of buying up landlords' rights to receive large royalties just because they happen to own land under which mine tunnelling extends. The Commission's work has not been allowed to lapse because of the war and this July it will start repaying £66,450,000 which is deemed just compensation for royalty rights. These rights will, in the future, be vested in the Coal Commission in behalf of the nation.

Another outstanding contribution which the Government has made to the coal industry under the stress of war is to recognize the necessity for settling questions of wages and conditions for coal miners on a national as opposed to regional basis. This represents a concession for which the mine workers have been fighting a long time. No immediate changes in the existing machinery for fixing wages have been put forward, but a recommendation is made that the Government, owners, and workers get together to devise better methods.

Meanwhile, the coal-mining wage situation has reached a critical stage with workers demanding a minimum national weekly pay of 85 shillings and technical concessions. In many ways the wage issue dwarfs the coal-ownership question in its immediate effect on coal production. Despite Government anxiety to restrict wage increases in order to curb the spiral of inflation, the miners have so strong a case for an increase and are themselves such a vital cog in production that the Government is expected to make considerable concessions to the latest wage demands.

Eliminate Marginal Mines

The coal owners blame the wage situation for much of the trouble in the coal industry. Talking to one the other day this correspondent found he actually favored nationalization of the mines as the best remedy, but he contended that the more immediate problem was that so many miners were "fed up." They complain that weekly wages in the neighborhood of £10 are earned in arms factories by men not particularly skilled, compared with £3, £4, or £5 of the coal miner, who is doing a dangerous and arduous job. Even then, the interviewed coal owner said the great majority of miners would put up with £5 weekly if it were not for the fact that their sons, daughters, and even wives are earning even more than they do. Miners have deeply rooted traditions and, in some ways, a socially rigid outlook. The last straw for some of them is the feeling that they are losing their old standing as the family breadwinner.

An important function which the Government will fulfill under the new scheme is to eliminate the least productive mines, with compensation for owners, and to concentrate the limited manpower in the more productive coal fields. How far the Government plan will go in removing miners' grievances that their industry is akin to an outworn old buggy and that they themselves are "forgotten men"—at all events except when they are needed in the war effort—remains to be seen.

A majority of the press commends the scheme on the whole, but the News Chronicle, echoing the voice of the rank and file of the Labor Party, names the Government plan a "half-baked compromise." It warns the Government that "incomplete and ill-thought-out proposals for the reorganization of industry" will not remove the need for rationing.

The Government's intention is to postpone rationing while getting the machinery all ready for introducing it at short notice should the new campaign to encourage voluntary economy, coupled with a hoped-for increase in production, fail to close the gap between the demand for and the supply of coal.

The fate of the Government plan in forthcoming Commons' debates is seen by the News Chronicle as highly problematical. In fact, it is suggested that the present Government's future may be in the balance since the Cabinet intends to call for a vote of confidence on the coal issue. Meanwhile, the public is to be asked to fill in a new set of forms while hoping that a complicated rationing of all fuels won't become an actuality. If it does, it seems that a person occupying a house with five rooms will get 70 hundredweight, or about 3¾ tons, of coal a year if he lives in the north of Britain, or 45 hundredweight, or about 2½ tons, in the south. In addition, each person will have 7½ hundredweight, or about 840 pounds, allowance. But these amounts are not absolute since the coupons needed for coal gas, electricity, and paraffin have to be deducted on the basis of one hundredweight of coal equalling five therms of gas, 100 units of electricity, or two gallons of paraffin.

Canada Warned

TORONTO, June 6 (CP)—Coal may be rationed both in Canada and the United States this winter, J. M. Stewart, Federal Coal Administrator for Canada, told the convention of the Canadian Retail Coal Association June 3.

"If rationing of coal goes into effect in the United States as a result of transportation conditions, it surely will be rationed here," Mr. Stewart said. "We have been trying to arouse the public and persuade them to get in their fuel supply early."

The announcement came after his office had prepared and presented to the convention a credit plan by which banks have agreed to finance the summer purchase of winter coal needs, up to $250, for customers any accredited coal company considers a good risk.

In an interview later, Mr. Stewart said regarding rationing: "We are hoping that rationing will not be necessary, but we fear that it will be. We are 60 per cent dependent on the United States for our coal supplies and if coal is rationed there, it will be absolutely necessary to ration it here."

Asked whether the form of rationing had been worked out, Mr. Stewart said that rationing here would be practically parallel to the plan adopted in the United States.

Firms to Close

PARIS, Occupied France, June 6 (AP)—As a part of the effort to develop industry along more productive lines, the Secretariat for French Industrial Production announced that some 1,300 firms would be closed for using too much coal.

Navy Honors Fliers Who Battled Odds

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Navy yesterday decorated two of its airmen who pitted their tiny scout plane against three Japanese bombers, shot down one, damaged the second, and pursued the third 155 miles before diminishing gasoline supplies forced them to give up the chase.

Lieut. Edward H. Allen, of Grand Forks, N. D., the pilot, received the Navy Cross. His radioman-gunner, Bruce Roundtree, of Clovis, N. M., was commended for meritorious conduct and promoted to the rank of chief radioman.

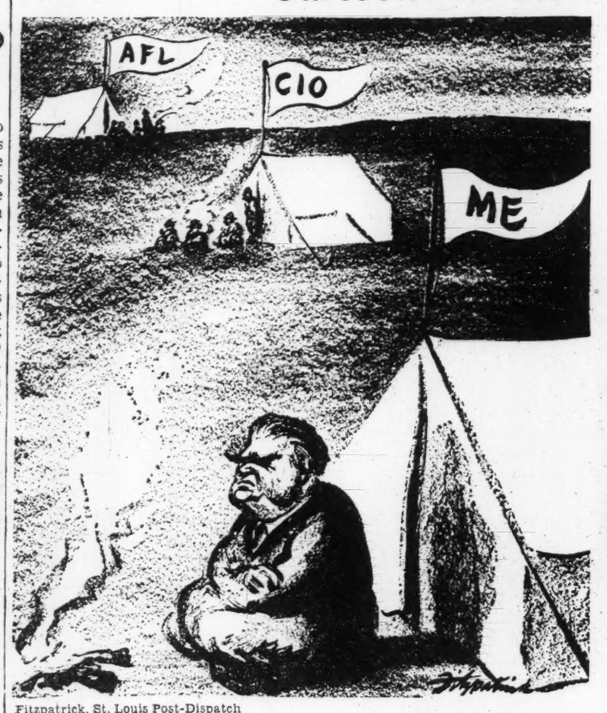
The three bombers were sighted while the scout plane was on patrol duty over the Pacific. "Lieutenant Allen attacked unhesitatingly and the Japanese turned and fled," the Navy said.

Carol Says Rumania Wants to Aid U. S.

MEXICO D. F., June 6 (AP)—Former King Carol of Rumania said yesterday the United States' declaration of war against his homeland was "against the actual leaders of the country. But I cannot consider, and I don't think anybody else can consider it a declaration against the Rumanian people."

"There never has been and there is now no conflict between the United States and the Rumanian people," the exiled monarch said in a statement. "I believe that the day the Rumanian people are able to express themselves freely they will be able to overthrow the present government and they certainly then will pass completely to the side of the United Nations."

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Dis-Union Now

Jensen, Chicago Daily News

Migration to Lebensraum

Historic Ride of Dick King Celebrated in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa—This city is celebrating the centenary of the most spectacular event in the 118 years of her history—the famous ride of Dick King, which saved Durban from the Boer invasion in 1842.

In that year the Dutch farmers who had "trekked" across the Vaal river from Cape Colony in 1836 to escape from British rule, invaded Natal, "the garden of South Africa," and established a Republic there.

Rejecting the British warnings, they continued their invasion, and threatened the existence of the small British force under Capt. Harry Smith, afterwards Governor of Cape Colony, whose name survives in the town of Harrismith, as does that of his wife in the still more famous town of Ladysmith, the siege and relief of which was a feature of the second Boer War.

On the night of May 23, 1842, Cato, the descendant of a French Huguenot family, originally called Cateau, and Consular Agent fo the United States in Natal, awakened Dick King, one of the earliest British settlers in Natal, where he owned a farm at Isipingo, the beautiful wateringplace near Durban. King was on that night sleeping on board a ship in Durban harbor, and he undertook to ride to Grahamstown to get British reinforcements and thus save Durban.

An accomplished horseman, he rode 600 miles with two horses in ten days, accompanied by his faithful native servant, and a relief force was immediately sent to Port Natal, which arrived in time. The Boers had to retire.

Natal was annexed to Cape Colony as a British possession in 1844, and in 1856 was created a separate colony, the most British of all the farm states now composing the Union of South Africa.

Durban has long commemorated this historic ride by an equestrian statue of Dick King on the seafront; but it is now doing more to perpetuate the memory of its friend in distress, and of his collaborator, Sir Harry Smith. On May 24, a plaque was unveiled in honor of the latter at the corner of the street called after him. Ceremonies were held there and in front of Dick King's statue, and ten granite pylons erected by the City Council at the places between Durban and Grahamstown, where King is known to have rested during his memorable ride. Each pylon bears a simple inscription.

The Historic Monuments Commission has also been asked to put up a plaque on the site of King's cottage at Isipingo.

U. S. Trains Experts to Aid In Ruling Liberated Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 5—The United States Army today is training a corps of officers to restore and operate civil governments in the countries of Europe as they are liberated, Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, told the ninety-seventh graduating class of Friends' Central School here today.

"If we should go to Charlottesville, Va., today," he said, "we would find there, housed in the artistic setting of the University of Virginia, a group of army officers. They are not taking bayonet practice or machine-gun drill. They represent the expectation that countries now in the hands of the Axis powers will be reconquered; that when that time comes, the destruction of the whole civil government of these countries will be so complete that it will be necessary for the American Army to carry along with it a staff trained to operate the civil governments of reconquered territories.

"It is interesting to observe that in doing this we are following the pattern so efficiently laid down by the Germans. It was only a few hours after Paris was conquered when a new mayor, trained in Berlin, but speaking perfect French, was installed. We are following much that pattern."

However, Mr. Pickett stressed, while the Nazis trained their men in despotic government, government of cruelty, murder, repression and the complete despoiling of nations, the United States was training its forces for the installation of democratic governments based upon the freedom of the individual, of the freedom of speech and press and worship and for a better and higher standard of living for all.

He emphasized that what Vice-President Wallace termed "the century of the common man" was coming and that young persons must train themselves for the new world that would follow the war.

"We must go forward in the spirit of forgiveness and absolute faith, keeping our spirit free from bitterness, trusting in a higher power and working tirelessly to bring in a better day," he declared.

Mr. Pickett is in charge of the far-flung interests of the Friends Service Committee, which cover all parts of the globe. These include the child feeding program in France, where about 100,000 children are being fed one supplementary meal a day, the Friends ambulance unit in China, which has been transporting supplies up the Burma Road, and an extensive program aiding civilians in England.

In the United States, Mr. Pickett has charge of activities which vary from co-operation with the Government for the re-establishment of Japanese evacuated from the West Coast, to co-operation with the National Planning Association on postwar planning. Especially as it relates to food and other possible relief needs. Also under the care of his organization are all the Quaker civilian public service camps, the entire summer work camp, the international institute programs and the project in rehabilitating coal miners in the new planned community of Penn-Craft in Western Pennsylvania.

Friends Central School graduated a class of 65 at the open exercises held on the school grounds here. The diplomas were presented by Dr. Barclay Lincoln Jones, headmaster.

Columbia Offers War Aid Courses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—To meet the shortage of trained personnel in fields essential to the war effort, six intensive tuition-free courses will be given at Columbia University this summer, it was announced. The courses, planned in co-operation with the United States Office of Education, are scheduled from June through August in both daytime and evening sessions.

The studies, which will vary in length from two to 14 weeks, will include training in defense aspects of engineering, science and management. They will range from instruction in basic subjects, such as topographical and general map making, to more advanced topics like the chemistry of powder and explosives.

Two courses have been planned for women in response to the demand for women workers in defense industries to replace men being drafted.

U. S. Has to Refund Cash Outside Own 'Ceilings'

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Government cannot violate its own price ceilings, and was required yesterday to refund money it got from selling some things at prices above the limits set by Leon Henderson.

The ruling was made by Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General. He said he did not know how much money was involved, but a few instances had come to light in which the Government had accepted bids for surplus items, particularly scrap paper, which were higher than price ceilings.

Bold Action to Save Shipping Being Demanded of U. S. Navy

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—The need for drastic and bold action by the United States Navy to save the badly mauled American merchant marine became still clearer today as Allied ship losses off the eastern coast of the United States since mid-January moved beyond the 250 mark.

The conviction is growing in Washington that World War ingenuity: which produced the convoy, U-boat and mine field, must be matched by the Allies immediately if the United Nations hope to build up a tonnage reserve large enough to handle large-scale offensives in Europe and Asia.

Although the United States is producing two merchant ships a day, an analysis of unofficial sinking figures show that between Jan. 14 and June 4 of this year, the Allies lost 252 ships in the Western Atlantic alone. This means an average daily loss of 1.77 ships.

But this is not the whole story of Allied losses, shipping men warn. They point out that these 252 are only those ships which actually went to the bottom. In addition, a very large number of United Nations cargo carriers have been demaged by torpedoes and forced to seek repairs in overcrowded shipyards. Such ships sometimes are out of service for several months or longer and are of as little use in the war effort during this laid-up period as though they had actually been surik.

Huge Reserve Needed

As has been repeatedly emphasized by Government officials, the present task of America is not merely to counter sinkings with new construction but rather to create a huge reserve of many millions of tons which will permit this country to move thousands of tanks, planes, and guns and millions of troops to foreign battlefields.

So far this country has been unable to make more than a start on this fundamental task. Even if American shipyards had been producing at the rate of two new vessels a day since mid-January, which they have not, it would have meant only 284 additions as against the 252 lost.

While the need for a greater merchant shipbuilding effort is recognized, it is felt here that the bulk of the obligation falls upon the Navy which must provide protection for Allied craft. As Walter Lippmann has pointed out, the job is not to build more ships than the enemy can destroy. America's task is to keep the enemy from destroying any and all it builds.

It is an open secret that for some months now the Navy and the shipyards have had a little anti-submarine trick up their sleeves which they believe will make the icy Atlantic too hot for U-boats. This new development is expected to appear on the scene within the next couple of months.

Encouraging Developments

Perhaps the two most encouraging developments in this critical problem are the truly enormous tonnage being produced by American shipyards each month and the decision to build a vast fleet of cargo planes to carry lighter war goods across the water.

According to Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, the United States built 58 new steel merchant ships of approximately 632,000 deadweight tons during May. Fifty-five of these ships were freighters and three were tankers.

On top of this, Admiral Vickery predicted that the 1942-43 goal of 23,000,000 tons of new shipping might be beaten by as much as 5,000,000 tons if the program works smoothly and the necessary steel is available. A steel shortage has been a major factor in restricting production to date.

One of the most interesting facts to shipping experts is the failure of the Germans to sink ships traveling in convoys, U-boat commanders preferring to concentrate on the unescorted freighters plying the eastern coast of this country. So far as is known, not a single American troopship has gone down.

Convoys Effective

This has proved to both the Navy and the Maritime Commission that destroyer protection can be just as effective today as it was 25 years ago. The additional menace from long-range German bombers is being countered by Anglo-American patrol planes.

Since most of the country's finished war goods exports go across the North Atlantic where protection is good, it means that a larger proportion of finished equipment shipments are getting through. On the other hand the sinkings along the United States' eastern coast have been costly in the destruction of vital raw materials, particularly petroleum.

Navy Tightens Net

MIAMI, Fla., June 6 (AP)—Rear Admiral James L. Kauffman, commander of the Gulf sea frontier, promised that protection for shipping against submarines will be increased.

"The only way to conquer the submarine menace is to sink submarines," he declared at a press conference, "and I have instructed all our forces that sinking submarines is their primary mission."

The Admiral, transferred here from the naval operating base in Iceland, said there is reason to feel encouraged in the campaign against Axis raiders. He is in charge of the antisubmarine drive in the area from Jacksonville, on the Atlantic Coast, to the border of Mexico in the Gulf of Mexico.

"We must consider this area as a battlefield until every enemy submarine which enters it is destroyed," Admiral Kauffman declared.

Losses Decline

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Naval officials of the eastern sea frontier, stretching from Canada to Jacksonville, Fla., said the submarine menace in the Atlantic Ocean between those points has been steadily decreasing and that actual losses suffered by the United Nations are but slightly more than 0.5 per cent.

Of 2,500 ships sailing from an eastern port, these officials said, the actual losses between Dec. 7, 1941, and May 31 this year were in the same ratio, exactly .061 per cent.

"We have been getting help from England," one official said, "including corvettes and fishing trawlers. The situation will continue to improve with the addition of other protective boats."

Canada: Hong Kong Inquiry

OTTAWA, Ont. June 6 (AP)—Canada's expeditionary force to Hong Kong, which surrendered to the Japanese Christmas Day, 1941, fought without its mechanical transport because 212 vehicles were diverted by United States naval authorities, a Royal Commission reported to the House of Commons yesterday.

"There is no evidence however, that the troops suffered," through this "miscarriage," the report said.

When Canadians sailed for Hong Kong there was not room on the troopship Awatea, the report said, but "shortly after the expedition sailed, space for the vehicles unexpectedly became available in an American ship and that ship sailed with the vehicles on Nov. 4, but did not reach its destination before the outbreak of hostilities, as she was diverted by the United States naval authorities."

"Had she been allowed to follow her normal route, she would have reached Hong Kong before the Japanese forces or before the Japanese attack opened."

The report said that six per cent of the two regiments, the Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Royal Rifles of Canada, had less than 16 weeks of military training but that this did not detract from the "efficiency of the battalion as a whole."

The inquiry, which was made by Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff, was ordered after complaints in the House of Commons that the expedition was not properly equipped and trained.

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Physicians' Unit Opposes Compulsory Hospital Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A strong stand against compulsion in any form, as it applies to curative medicine, is being taken by the National Physicians' Committee for the Extension of Medical Service, with headquarters here.

Declaring the fundamental of compulsion in medical care is unsound and inimical to the welfare of the American people, this Committee of representative doctors is opposing proposed plans for pay-roll deductions to provide for payments of around $3.00 a day for hospital bills.

Such a proposal, put forward by the Chairman of the Social Security Board some months ago, is expected to come up for action this fall when appropriations for social security are made in Congress.

Meantime, the National Physicians' Committee is endeavoring to inform the American people as to the issues involved in the proposed compulsory hospital-insurance plan. The Committee is made up of practicing medical doctors in many parts of the United States who have volunteered to carry on what they call "the educational and public-relations effort of American medicine."

Represents Doctors

The American Medical Association, being a professional society, is not in a position to do this work, they say. But in every state local medical societies, members of the A. M. A., are supporting the Committee and its branches. The Committee is regarded therefore as broadly representative of the organized doctors.

Its position is explained by John M. Pratt, Executive Administrator. Freedom from compulsion, he pointed out, is regarded by doctors as essential to the successful practice of medicine. If the doctor is not the free choice of the patient, but one assigned by government or other agency, the patient usually lacks the confidence in the physician regarded as essential to the successful handling of the case, the doctors assert.

"The social security proposals embody the principle of compulsory insurance—by compulsory pay-roll deductions—for hospital costs," Mr. Pratt said. "They introduce for the first time in the history of medical practice in the United States the factor of compulsion in treatment of human beings."

To the principle of pay-roll deductions as such the doctors make no objection, Mr. Pratt explained. It may be desirable when it comes to providing for old-age pensions, for example. But pay-roll deductions for health service are as unsound as would be those for support of religion, he insisted.

Compulsion Opposed

"Physicians take exception to the introduction of the principle of compulsion, any compulsion, in the vitally important, yet delicate and subtle factors which enter into the treating and cure of patients," he said.

The proposal to assess people an amount sufficient to pay them benefits of $3.00 a day for hospital care, Mr. Pratt declared, would have far-reaching effects.

In the first place, he said, it would eliminate the 32 voluntary hospital insurance plans now in operation, covering some 9,000,000 persons. Such plans are aiding hospitals in their difficult financial problems. To wipe them out would work a severe hardship on the hospitals.

Next, it would mean taking a first step toward government control of the entire American system of medical care.

"Surveys show that $3 a day is insufficient to pay for hospital care," he continued. "The average cost is around $6.00. The next step, therefore, after adoption of a $3.00-a-day plan would be either a move to increase premiums to provide more adequate benefits, or a proposal to subsidize hospitals to make up the difference between the amount of benefit payment and actual cost of hospitalization.

"The latter course would mean that the first move had been made toward governmental control of hospitals.

"There is a possibility that a proposal like the current one for hospital insurance might seem so relatively unimportant that it would not bring out much opposition.

"That is the danger. Our people could be misled into adopting a whole series of specific proposals, no one of them basically important in itself, but all taken together capable of accomplishing the whole purpose of the Wagner bill. This is something to guard against."

Canada to Pay Half Of Air Plan Costs

OTTAWA, June 6 (AP)—Canada will bear half the cost of an expanded British Commonwealth air training program in the Dominion under an agreement signed yesterday and announced in the House of Commons by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Australia and New Zealand will pay the cost of training men they send to Canada and the United Kingdom will bear half the total cost, less payments made by Australia and New Zealand. The new agreement runs to March 31, 1945.

It provides that many more men will be trained than heretofore, that Canada will supply a substantial portion of the trainees although more also will come from the United Kingdom than before and that the number of Canadian squadrons overseas be increased from the previously announced goal of 28.

India Will Fight, Agent in U. S. Says

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—India will fight—is fighting—said Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General in the United States—and the world need have no fear that India will play a passive role against the Axis.

But it is up to the United States to see that both India and China receive the implements necessary for effective resistance, he asserted.

"The resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, favoring only non-violent non-co-operation with Japanese invaders has raised misgiving regarding India's will to resist," he said. "There is no justification for pessimism on this score.

"Axis promises are appraised at their true worthlessness. Danger and the conviction that freedom can only come to India through the victory of the United Nations combine to inspire faith in India's will to resist."

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½ tsp. salt	1 quart strawberries
2 tblsps. sugar	Plain or Whipped Cream (1 c. heavy cream)
½ cup butter	

Sift together flour, Rumford Baking Powder, salt and sugar. Cut in butter with two knives until mixture looks like coarse corn meal. Combine beaten egg with milk; add to the dry ingredients, stirring with a fork until blended. Divide mixture into halves; turn out on slightly floured board and pat or roll each to form a round about 7 inches in diameter. Place in greased cake or pie pan and bake in a hot oven (450° F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Crush strawberries and sweeten to taste with powdered sugar (saving a few of the whole berries for garnish). Pile half the crushed berries on shortcake layer; top with remaining layer and berries. Serve with plain or whipped cream. Serves 8.

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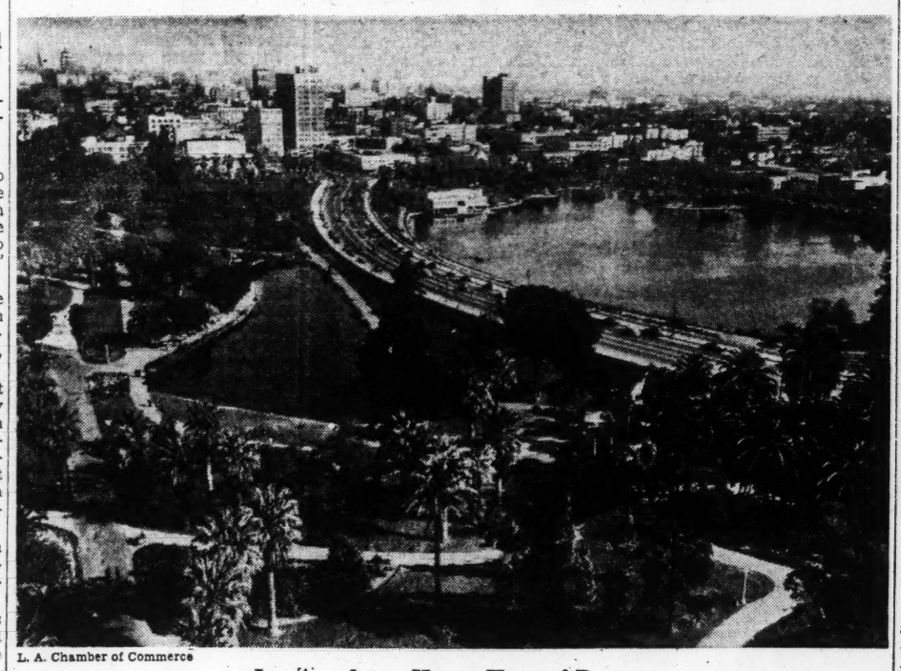
From 'Westlake' to 'MacArthur'



L. A. Chamber of Commerce

Los Angeles to Honor Hero of Bataan

Westlake Park, Los Angeles, Calif., to be renamed MacArthur Park, in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, on June 13. Looking eastward, with Wilshire Boulevard cutting through the park toward the main business district.

Los Angeles to Rename Park for MacArthur

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Harkening to the admiration welling up in every American heart for Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Los Angeles on June 13 will rename in his honor the park in the most densely-populated section of this community.

Westlake Park, to be renamed with appropriate pomp and ceremony, spreads over 32 acres in an apartment district a few miles west of the center of town. Since 1933, it has been invaded by Wilshire Boulevard, the most heavily-traveled artery in this area.

Before the automobile age received its due in the form of the gently curving causeway to speed up traffic, Westlake Park, lying at the base of Wilshire Boulevard, somewhat resembled the classic planning of Boston's Commonwealth Avenue basing on the Public Garden.

Because of the beauty and prestige of this intown landmark and center of relaxation, it would be hard to find a higher honor within the gift of Angelenos. A short-wave program has been arranged so that General MacArthur and his men may listen in.

1918 Precedent

A notable precedent was the renaming of Central Park in the downtown area, which became Pershing Square on Nov. 18, 1918, right on top of the Armistice.

Relaxation rather than recreation is Westlake's forte. Municipal authorities report no other park so frequented every day in the week. Its chief lollers are retired citizenry who have taken apartments in the neighborhood Light picnicking is general.

Evenings and week ends, its canoes and electric boats draw many more customers than seem available in business hours. Landscaping with waterside plants have turned many an inlet into a hidden retreat, right in the heart of a teeming city.

The park's collection of palms is regarded as a prize municipal possession, agreeably keeping the park green all year. In winter, flaming poinsettias rival any other collection of these stately flowers.

Commercialism has been kept at a minimum, with but one small concession area, to handle the boat business—which unhappily has no counterpart to Boston's famous swan-boats—and to sell light refreshments.

Brisk trade goes on in popcorn and dried bread to feed ducks, swans, pigeons, squirrels, gulls, and other birds. While off-shore storms blow great flights of gulls these 20 miles inland, there always seem to be at least a few to add to the sunner's pleasant vista.

Formed From Swamp

More like Boston's Fenway than the Garden in its origination, Westlake was formed in 1886 out of an alkali swamp. Today fresh water ripples in daily to counteract evaporation and to prevent stagnation. In "lagoon" days it was popular for swimming among youngsters.

So that the renaming wouldn't be too much of a wrench to those living in the neighborhood, the City Council in its resolution designated it as "MacArthur Park in the Westlake District."

"Westlake" could have properly been coined for this body of water west of the main business district; however, after a spell as "Seventh Street Park," it was named for an early subdivider of that name. About half the site has always been city land, dating back to pueblo days. Its present size resulted more than a half-century ago after a pair of land owners were persuaded to accept land elsewhere in trade to make room to expand the park.

Not so long ago, the land had gone without takers at 25 cents an acre.

Canadian Indians Joining Up In War of Untried Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — This second World War in its mechanization is rather overpowering to the Canadian Indians, according to Philip H. Godsell, a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society. And as Mr. Godsell has been on the trail and in wilderness camps, from the Great Lakes to the Arctic and from Labrador to the Polar Sea, he has met the Red Men in their native habitats and on the barrens and in the forests, so that his opinion and knowledge of Canadian Indians carry weight.

The "Mounties," too, are his friends, as he has rubbed shoulders with members of the R. C. M. P. in their lonely outposts, and his latest book, "They Got Their Man," is highly acclaimed by them.

Not that the Canadian Indians are not doing their share in this war. Indeed they are, for at least 12,000 have enlisted for overseas service, and they have contributed freely to various organizations: such gifts as furs, money, ambulances, the odd steer, while one worthy missionary was distinctly embarrassed to have some boxes of fish (packed in ice to be sure) dumped on his living room carpet.

But the last war was more along the lines of old-time Indian warfare, and whenever Mr. Godsell arrived at the Hudson's Bay posts, it was not unusual to enlist many Ojibways who went across and gave a good account of themselves, as did the Iroquois from the Grand River Reserve near Toronto, as well as members of other tribes with whom he came in contact.

In relating his experiences with individual Canadian Indians in the first World War, Mr. Godsell said that one Ojibway tramped 500 miles on snowshoes to enlist, an Indian who couldn't speak a word of English, but he joined the Bull Moose Battalion at Port Arthur and made a first-class soldier. Another Indian from Fort McPherson made a trip across the Rocky Mountains on foot to Fort Yukon, working as deckhand on a river steamer to get funds for the rest of the journey. But he finally landed in Vancouver and joined up.

"In fact," said Mr. Godsell, "I have plenty of such instances I could site. For example take that Ojibway Chief I brought in to meet Their Majesties during the Royal Visit—an Indian named David Keesick. He had a Distinguished Conduct Medal, almost hidden by fringes, ermine tails and other Indian paraphernalia. It had been awarded him for capturing a machine-gun nest and 83 German prisoners single-handed at Vimy Ridge, a matter of official record."

Just at present, though, military secrets make it impossible to obtain an official report of what Canadian Indians are doing in this second World War. But doubtless when the veil of censorship is lifted, their acts of heroism in this war will compare favorably with the unusually noteworthy achievements of Canada's Indians in the last one.

British Ask Axis for Proof

CAIRO, June 6 (AP)—British General Headquarters called upon the German High Command today "to furnish necessary proof in support of the allegation made" that Axis prisoners taken in Libya had been denied food and water until they were questioned.

The British announcement said that "a reply as follows is being officially communicated to the German Government through the protecting power, Sweden, a nation which looks after German interests in the Middle East.

"We are not aware that any such order has been issued. It is contrary to our method of waging war. Immediate steps have been taken to investigate and to countermand orders of this nature if any have been issued without authority by a subordinate commander.

"Detailed instructions have been issued that Axis prisoners of war must be handled strictly according to the terms of the Geneva Convention. The German High Command is requested to furnish necessary proof in support of the allegation made."

The German High Command's statement had said that an order of the Fourth British Armored Brigade was captured, in Libya. The Germans said it provided that prisoners must not be given any food, sleep, or water until they have been questioned by competent quarters.

"The supreme command of the German forces," the Nazis added, "consequently issued orders that starting June 6 at noon no food nor drink will be given to British officers and men captured in the present battle in Africa and in German hands" until the alleged British orders were rescinded.

Bundist Is Deprived Of Citizenship Papers

NEW YORK (AP)—A Bronx tool maker who refused to work in a defense factory because he said its materials might be used against Germany was ordered by Federal Court to surrender his citizenship papers on the grounds they were obtained fraudulently.

He was Paul Huissel, part-owner of Camp Norland, Andover, N. J., former gathering place for German-American Bundists, and now in the Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Mich., serving a 2½-year term for violating the Selective Service Act.

Newfoundland Shows War Prosperity

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A NEWFOUNDLAND PORT, June 4 (Delayed)—That many of the people of Newfoundland genuinely welcome the military presence of the United States is the impression gained here after several days on this important North Atlantic naval and military base.

From the Newfoundlanders' view the arrival of the Americans and Canadians has meant the disappearance of unemployment and the advent of a prosperity that the islanders have never before known.

The construction of Fort Pepperell and of Argentina, the two great United States bases, has brought materials and workmen to the island with wages spread over a large section of the population in those areas.

Similarly the Canadian military and naval establishments whose location and size are of course secret have added to the flow of earnings.

Relief Load Eased

Yet what is astonishing to the newcomer here is the overhanging sense of hardship, not to say poverty, that characterizes the community.

Houses, clothes, shops, and wearing apparel suggest a living standard that rates considerably below comparable groups in North America.

Not many years ago out of a population of less than 300,000 perhaps more than 70,000 were receiving public assistance.

Great sections of the people are wholly dependent upon cod fishing, while exports of pulp and paper, iron ore, lead and zinc concentrates make up the essential business of the population.

Yet these primary products have fluctuated with the world market and put the whole national income of Newfoundland on a highly unstable basis.

Soil Is Inhospitable

Almost everything that is consumed here, foods, woolens, shoes, and fruits comes from abroad. The soil is inhospitable to cereals, and the immense lake and wood areas of the interior as yet are undeveloped.

A few machine shops and small industries have begun operations, and a scheme is said now to be under way to bring these facilities within the framework of the suo-contracting program of the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply.

Most Newfoundlanders are wondering what will happen to them again when the flow of American and Canadian dollars is no longer there to bolster the total income of the island, but a certain degree of industrial planning is to be attempted through the Government's Industrial Development Board.

Change in Government

Faced with heavy national debt with yearly interest charges in excess of $3,000,000 Newfoundland then a Dominion courageously sought to meet its fiscal problems in 1933 with a commission form of government that was substituted for the Legislative Assembly.

Today the Commission represents a kind of government by civil servant with no direct popular control.

After eight years Newfoundland is not so certain of its decision and it knows that its present prosperity is due not to the Government but to the fortunes of the war and North American strategic needs.

Substantially Irish in racial origin, the average Newfoundlander speaks with an accent that might be heard in any of the 26 counties.

Deference to Authority

They are independent and insular (or at least they were until the war made them conscious of their place in the outside world) hardy and sensitive, law-abiding and given to an almost too great a deference to authority.

Newfoundlanders are not prone to solving problems with violence except for exceptional cases. London is closer to them spiritually and culturally than is Ottawa or New York.

The war and air passenger service to Canada may, however, change their political deference to Canada and their traditionally "hands-off" attitude to most of the outside world except Britain. Meanwhile they know they are in the roadway of the Battle of the Atlantic.

British Food Aid During War Due to Continue With Peace

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 6—Many of the advances which Britain has made under the stress of war to provide better food conditions for children and heavy industry workers will be continued over into the peace era, according to the British Food Minister, Lord Woolton.

In a special radiocast to the United States June 3, Lord Woolton disclosed that at the present time the British government is spending more than £100,000,000 a year to subsidize the price of foods. More than 80 different forms or groups of food are price-controlled, and he said that the Government reckons that out of every 10s spent on food by the working housewife, more than 7s. 6d. is spent on items the prices of which are controlled.

"One part of our work which will last long after Hitler is gone," Lord Woolton said, "is the way we are feeding children. They get plenty of simple food but young, growing children need other things. Nowadays science has taught us what they need in their food, and we are doing all that we can to see that they get it."

Lord Woolton explained the ways in which Britain is handling the problem of feeding the industrial worker on his job, and said that "most of these things will remain after the war as permanent amenities to the life of the industrial worker."

"My great aim as Minister of Food has been to see that the people get the right kind of food," he declared.

Lord Woolton described the system whereby Britain is providing food for the workers by setting up British restaurants in busy, industrial districts. They are run at the lowest possible cost to provide meals for people at a price as near as possible to what it would cost in their own homes. There are already 1,300 of these British restaurants, and a good course meal can be purchased for 10d. "I have eaten at a lot of these places myself, and believe me they are excellent," Lord Woolton stated.

Dehydrated Food

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, June 6—Food Minister Lord Woolton showed the House of Lords this week a little vest pocket sized package that held enough vegetable concentrates to feed a family of 12.

There was an explanation—the vegetables had been dehydrated in Britain's constant effort to find scientific means of meeting the needs of a population of an island whose supply lines have been threatened by the enemy.

The idea, it was explained, was to develop a ration to balance dehydrated meat reaching Britain from the Americas and the Dominions.

Also this week Lord Woolton outlined plans to tie up retailers with wholesalers in their own neighborhood, to become effective Aug. 24.

The program, expected to affect indirectly 75 cents out of every $2 the housewife spends on food, was chiefly a problem of saving transportation facilities.

Reorganizations of the cake, crackers, sugar and sweets industries already have saved an estimated 32,000,000 ton miles of transportation and millions of gallons of gasoline.

U. S. 'Now Over Hump' In Phase of Alien Control

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 6 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle, in disclosing today the internment of 1,700 enemy aliens with "bad records," asserted that in the matter of alien control "we are now over the hump."

Mr. Biddle added in his address prepared for delivery before the Tennessee Bar Association: "There has been a great scurrying and squealing recently around one of the rat holes that is being plugged up—the publication of seditious material which follows the master pattern laid down in Berlin.

"For these vicious stooges of Hitlerism—and that is the capacity in which they serve whether they are doing so consciously or as the unwitting dupes of the Goebbels machine—for these, the last line of defense is gone."

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President and People Out-Pace A Congress in Wonderland

Continued from Page 1

the war it is necessary to tax heavily. On the other hand, the armed forces should be paid more money. Congress therefore must take away money on one hand and pay it out on the other.

It is notable that in the unpopular field of taxation, the House Ways and Means Committee has so far cut Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's drastic proposal by over $2,000,000,000: while in the popular field of handing out Government money to the armed forces Congress will probably give a considerably higher amount than the President recommended.

This sweeping generalization may be modified by later events, and Congress may ultimately come up to the tax rates urged by Messrs. Roosevelt and Morgenthau. But few observers here think so. And if Congress does it will be because, curiously enough, of the pressure from the folks back home, who are the ones that Congress now seems uneasily trying to spare. As for the soldiers' pay it now seems certain that Congress will surpass Mr. Roosevelt's proposed generosity.

Old Standards Outmoded

One aspect of the situation is that the whole world of politics is topsy-turvy. Congressmen who follow ordinary political standards are finding unaccountable disinterested and patriotic motives among the people who demand higher sacrifices and firmer measures than apprehensive Congressmen seem pepared to approve. Thinking in normal political terms, some Congressmen are heading for defeat at the polls.

Then there are various blocs in Congress that are trying to do business-as-usual. The nation desperately needs copper. Silver is a substitute for copper. Donald M. Nelson, Jesse Jones and Secretary Morgenthau urge liberation of a total of 140,000 tons of silver held by the Treasury to replace copper. This causes acute distress to the silver bloc, one of the most highly subsidized and powerful groups in Congress. The domestic price for silver is about 35 cents an ounce, but the Treasury now is forced by law to pay 71 cents an ounce for it.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada has been quoted as urging that the preposterous 71 cents an ounce figure should be raised even higher in the emergency. The silver bloc must inevitably yield to war necessity and its qualms and unhappiness are typical of the emotions afflicting many other blocs.

Transport Complications

Congress is confronted with a transportation revolution involved in the rubber shortage. The best thought here is that the country faces a nationwide gasoline rationing system, of greater or lesser severity, to save desperately needed rubber. Congressmen have done little to interpret the matter to the voters. With all the mistakes the Executive has made, and they have been legion, the present fact cannot be denied, that there will be no new civilian tires for two years, short of a "miracle." Many Congressmen know this, but are going on record with protests which seem to be made for political advantage.

This does not imply that the great mass of Congressmen are not patriotic, sincere, hard-working men, with sons in the Army and Navy, and just as eager to see the war won as anybody. But the mood of Congress so far has been one of confusion and indecision. The erstwhile isolationists are trying to catch up with their former records. The other members are facing re-election problems in the fall. The war developments are coming very fast and there do not seem to be the distinguished, outstanding personalities who, in the past, have frequently given cause and meaning to the whole Congressional scene.

The public aches to hear the war issues discussed, and the postwar problems debated. But under the leadership of Senators Kenneth McKellar, Tydings and others, funds for the National Resources Planning Board, which heads up postwar Federal planning agencies, have been cut rather than increased. Perhaps the fall election will send stronger personalities to Congress, and clear the fog of uncertainty away from others who are now obscured.

June Being Observed As Dairy Month in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—June has been set aside as Dairy Month by governmental and civilian organizations throughout the country, according to F. J. Andre, President of Sheffield Farms Company, Inc. Public attention is being focused on the nutritive value of milk and dairy products by educational and other agencies.

"Such an appeal could not have been timed better," Mr. Andre said. "Our Government, from President Roosevelt on down, is urging the public to pay unusual attention to diet and balanced meals."

Japanese Fleet Retreating In Midway Island Battle

Continued from Page 1

appeared certain that Japanese forces sustained losses, and that the Japanese fleet which first attacked the island was in the process of withdrawing.

A communiqué from the headquarters of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of Pacific Fleet, disclosed that "as more reports come in, it appears that the enemy damage is very heavy, indeed, involving several ships in each of carrier, battleship, cruiser, and transport classes.

"This damage is far out of proportion to that which we have received."

Except for a few ineffectual shots from a submarine, the Japanese failed to follow up their initial air attack against the island, Admiral Nimitz added.

"The brunt of the defense to date," the communiqué continued, "has fallen upon our aviation personnel in which the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps all were represented. They have added another shining page to their record of achievements.

"One carrier already damaged by air attack was hit by three torpedoes fired by a submarine.

"On every occasion when we have met the enemy, our officers and men have been superlative in their offensive spirit. . . .

"There were reported several instances of enemy planes machine-gunning our aviation personnel who bailed out in parachutes or were adrift in rubber boats.

"While it is too early to claim a major Japanese disaster, it may be conservatively stated that the United States remains in firm control of the Midway area.

"The enemy appears to be withdrawing, but we are continuing the battle."

Japanese Fleet:

Naval experts in Washington meanwhile pointed out that the engagement may have a decided effect upon the enemy's ability to strike again at Pearl Harbor, at Alaska, the West Coast of the United States or even the Panama Canal. That the enemy had in mind no mere token raid, like the five previous slashes at Midway, they pointed out, was indicated by the presence of capital ships, carriers, and cruisers in the attacking force.

First official reports of the attempted raid on Midway, located 1,274 miles northwest of the Hawaiian Islands, did not mention casualties but said damage to material installations had been small. All armed forces were represented in the action, it was announced, indicating the garrison of Marines was supported by naval units and air forces.

When the enemy struck shortly after dawn June 4, he found an island elert and ready. Five times previously the Americans had beaten back enemy attempts to take the island, the last previous one in March.

Admiral Nimitz was on the island only last month, to decorate four naval and Marine officers for heroism in previous raids. He commended the ground and air defenses under command of Commander Cyril T. Simard. In those attacks, enemy submarines shelled the island while warplanes fought overhead. In the March 10 attack, a huge four-motored Japanese patrol seaplane was shot down by Marine Corps aviators.

Strategy Veiled:

While the official communiqué said enemy carriers "were accompanied by battleships and cruisers," there was no indication whether a major portion of the Japanese Fleet was engaged. The fact that so powerful a force had ventured more than 2,000 miles from its home base, however, led observers in Washington to surmise that this time the Japanese intended to wipe out the island, last American outpost in the Pacific to the northwest of Hawaii.

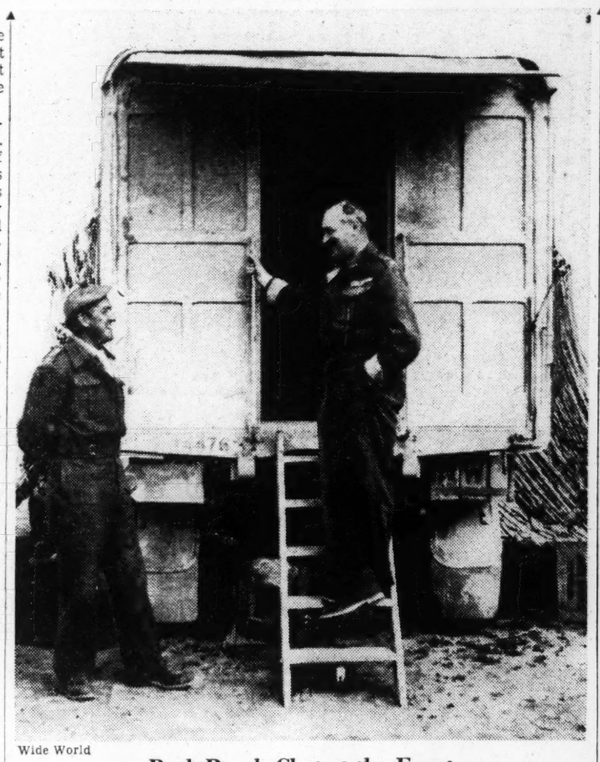
Still to be disclosed was the grand strategy of the enemy. The relation of the Dutch Harbor and Midway attacks to any projected attacks on the West Coast, or on the Panama Canal, was in the fact that they are on the flank of the sea lanes over which the enemy must move.

This vast expanse of water, much of it shrouded in fog for long periods of time, must be patroled by planes based on Midway and Dutch Harbor, more than 1,600 miles apart.

A Navy spokesman in Washington meanwhile late yesterday issued "a flat denial of rumors" that the Japanese were attacking Pearl Harbor.

The spokesman said: "We have had direct communication with Honolulu. All has been and is, up to this time, quiet there. This is a flat denial of all rumors of air raids on Pearl Harbor."

The Navy statement was issued after Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts had said in the House that members had told him of a radio report that "Pearl Harbor again is being attacked."



Wide World

Back-Porch Chat at the Front

Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie, one of the British commanders on the Libyan Front, stands on the "back porch" of his mobile headquarters and converses with his aide-de-camp. He uses the truck-office to visit various detachments.

Libyan Battle

A British counterdrive against the German forces in North Africa appeared to be under way with disclosure today from Cairo that British tanks and infantry opened an attack on Axis positions west of Knightsbridge on the night of June 4 and that the offensive was still under way when latest reports were received.

Knightsbridge, a desert trail crossing about 15 miles southwest of Tobruk, is roughly 20 miles east of where British and Axis forces have been sparring in a seeming preliminary to resumption of the 11-day-old Libyan battle in which Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is said to have lost 340 tanks.

"The initial phase of the attack was successful," the British war bulletin said, "and fighting by armored forces followed throughout the day.

"Our air forces co-operated with our land forces. Details are not yet available."

In London a military spokesman said the British now have armored superiority in Libyan action and are pounding Marshal Rommel's battered tank spearhead back toward the gap in the British lines.

Rommel on Defensive:

Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie retains the initiative after driving the Germans out of Tamar, east of Knightsbridge, and the battle is now believed to have developed into a three-sided onslaught, with Marshal Rommel's soldiers on the defensive, the commentator said.

Heavy British artillery fire from the south and north was said to be hampering enemy attempts to organize a counterattack, while the British force which thrust far to the German rear and seized the key enemy supply point at Rotunda Segnali is engaged in continuous fights developed directly above the Abbeville Airdrome.

In all these operations and morning raids upon Dunkirk and Calais, six German fighters were destroyed and six British fighters were lost, it was reported.

It was announced that the RAF raided Naples, Italy, and its environs Friday night, setting fires, and also dropped flares on the Province of Littoria.

Cologne Damage

The British Air Ministry stated that British bombers devastated more than 5,000 acres—about 8 square miles—of Cologne in the first of the Royal Air Force's 1,000-bomber raids this week on the Ruhr and Rhineland.

Railway workshops in Nippes, suburb of the big war industry town, were hit hard, photographs of the attack showed.

An Air Ministry source declared that "the greater part of the old town of Cologne is finished."

Among the big factories smashed by high explosives and burned out by the spreading flames, the Air Ministry source said, were the vast Vulcan works, the Rheinfelz Plant and K. G. Mauser, producers of arms and steel for the German war machine.

He said an area of 660,000 square yards in the Ehrenfields district northwest of the City, where thousands of industrial workers are housed, had been scourged and flattened.

A close examination of reconnaissance pictures of the district showed nothing but row on row of ruined homes, he said.

The east end of the great Hindenburg Bridge which crossed the Rhine at the center of the town was said to have been hit squarely with a heavy bomb.

Cologne's famed fourtheenth century Cathedral overlooking the Rhine near the bridge was said to have shown no signs of direct hits in the reconnaissance pictures, but three areas west of it apparently were devastated. These areas were said to total approximately 521,800 square yards.

The Cologne Exhibition Hall in the "old town" section, and many other areas of the City were reported heavily damaged.

The Air Ministry News Service said there were three other "major areas of devastation" in the City: one of approximately 86,000 square yards west of the main railway station, another of 43,000 square yards south of the Cathedral, and a third of 90,000 square yards near the West City Station.

At the Koln-Muhlheim tire factory, the New Service said, two large buildings 300 by 120 yards and 120 by 60 yards were ruined by fire, and a group of other buildings was damaged seriously.

"In other areas," it added, "entire blocks of buildings had been gutted, their remains showing only the ground plan. Roofs were ripped off and and walls shattered, and fire has completed what the explosives began."

In China

Although no information was forthcoming from Chungking regarding fighting around the walled city of Chuhsien beyond Friday's report that the Japanese had lost 2,000 men in a single day of fighting, Tokyo had strong claims to make.

Domei dispatches from the Chekiang-Kiangsi battlefront claimed that Japanese forces attacking in both Provinces had hemmed the Chinese garrison in Chuhsien, seized an important air base near the City, and captured two other towns on the rail line between Chuhsien and Nanchang, some 300 miles to the west.

The Japanese reported they were closing in from both sides on the central section of the rail line still in Chinese hands.

The captured towns, Domei said, were Tungsiang, 50 miles southeast of Nanchang, and Fuchow, 20 miles farther along the southward bend of the rail line.

Domei dispatches datelined "outside the walled city of Chuhsien," at the eastern end of the pincer operation, said the attacking forces occupied Chuhsien airfield at 8:15 a. m. after overcoming Chinese resistance.

This report said the Chinese still were fighting furiously from inside the walls of the City itself, but were under heavy artillery fire.

There was no confirmation of any of these Tokyo reports from United Nations sources, however.

RAF Raids

The Royal Air Force wound up a week of the heaviest air offensive in history with its third heavy assault of the campaign upon the German Ruhr last night and then resumed operations in what was described in London as the heaviest raids o fthe week on the occupied coast—presumably entailing more than 1,000 bombing planes.

The night attack did not compare with the more than 1,000-plane assaults against Cologne May 30 and Essen, the Ruhr arsenal, on the night of June 1.

The British reported 13 planes losts. All fliers reported strong anti-aircraft and searchlight defenses.

The official statement that 13 aircraft were missing tended to confirm unofficial estimates that possibly as many as 300 planes participated, considering the usual ratio of losses.

A well-posted source said the RAF had thrown more than 3,000 night bombers against Germany in the week ended with Friday night's raids. Losses were 113, and were estimated at just under 4 per cent of the assault forces.

German airfields and other targets menacingly close to the English Channel—at Ostend, Abbeville, Le Havre, Lannion, and Morlaix—were hammered by huge aerial battle formations whose blows were timed together to confuse the defense.

The scope was indicated by the fact that more than 100 Spitfires struck the Abbeville area, in the Somme River Valley, and this action was dismissed by a communiqué as a simple "diversionary sweep."

Some 50 German planes roared up to meet the Spitfires, and dogattacks and raids on German communications and supply columns.

In Rome, the High Command claimed that British artillery and armored force attacks in Libya had been countered and 36 armored cars, several dozen trucks, and several hundred prisoners have been captured.

Meanwhile, the British reported that on the northern part of the battle line South African troops have attacked Axis strongpoints and captured prisoners. The southern end, at Bir Hacheim, the inland anchor of the 50-mile British line, apparently was quiet.

British torpedo-carrying planes sank a large enemy merchant vessel escorted by destroyers and aircraft in the Eastern Mediterranean Wednesday night, the Royal Air Force reported.

The communiqué said hits were obtained with torpedoes, and subsequent air observation showed the ship gone and a hospital vessel rescuing survivors.

Congress Acts to End CCC, Soldier Pay Accord Reached

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 6—Following its own leadership rather than President Roosevelt's, Congress today has taken steps to abolish the Civilian Conservation Corps and is revolting against nation-wide gasoline rationing as a rubber-saving device.

It has also, after many weeks of indecision, apparently come to a satisfactory agreement on a pay raise for all branches of the armed forces.

Once the most popular of New Deal depression agencies, the CCC will not, if the House has its way, even get the drastically reduced funds recommended for it by President Roosevelt. Following the leadership of Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, the House voted 158 to 121 to abolish the forest-conservation agency entirely after June 30.

At the same time, it voted 118 to 62 to keep the war-training program of the National Youth Administration.

Roosevelt Plea Ignored

The Labor Department-Federal Security Agency appropriation bill, in which the two were included, was passed and sent to the Senate.

Democratic leaders tried until the end to get the House to preserve the CCC in skeleton form, as President Roosevelt had recommended, but the majority failed to heed their charges that Mr. Engel was only "playing politics" with a war measure.

More than $75,000,000 will be saved by the CCC's abolition. Main argument for elimination of this item from the bill was the fact that most CCC boys have no trouble getting industrial or military employment now. Forest-fire protection, one of the CCC's chief jobs, will be taken over by the Army which is planning two special regiments for this purpose, it is understood.

The compromise on the soldiers' pay rise bill, reached after weeks of disagreement between Senate and House conferees, provides for a $46 monthly basic pay rate, retroactive to June 1, for buck privates, apprentice seamen and corresponding beginners in the Marine Corps.

The Senate had voted a $42 minimum-pay rate and the House had asked $50. At present, men in the lowest-paid ranks get $21 for the first four months, $30 for the next six, and $40 after the first year.

Other Pay Increases

Other pay increases agreed to by the conferees include:

First-class privates, second-class seamen and related grades in other services, from $36 to $52.

Corporals and first-class seamen, now receiving $54, would be raised to $66.

Sergeants, now $60 to $126 for four grades raised to $78 to a $138 range.

Congressional action on the pay-rise bill probably will be completed early next week.

The dependents-allowance measure, clearing the way for conscription of many married men, which passed the Senate June 4, is scheduled for House action on Tuesday.

A highly controversial issue in which Congress is less anxious to assume leadership is the nation-wide gasoline rationing which the WPB proposes shall start sometime in July in order to save rubber tires.

Protest Meeting

A noisy revolt of 100 Congressmen who held a protest meeting in the big House caucus room ended with a resolution that no rationing shall be ordered until "the official authorized by law to prescribe regulations — furnishes the House of Representatives the full facts, figures, and other such information as may be necessary in order to show that such rationing is necessary to conserve the supply of gasoline."

The official who finally will make the decision as to whether nation-wide rationing is necessary will be President Roosevelt, it was indicated after a White House meeting attended by Government, gas, rubber, and transportation chiefs. Conferees said Mr. Roosevelt would announce his decision to the country in a few days.

China Facing Serious Plight

Continued from Page 1

especially from the air and that lacking heavy artillery of all categories, mechanized equipment and airplanes, the Chinese have to fight desperately just to keep going.

Chinese Morale Suffering

China's morale is also suffering, and while the General himself is reluctant to put the point too bluntly, the sum of what he says is that the Chinese are pretty disappointed at what the United Nations have thus far been able to do in the Pacific and that in consequence their confidence could hardly fail to be somewhat shaken.

General Hsiung pictures China as having fought off the Japanese attack for four long years by herself, ill-equipped, overwhelmed by mechanical superiority but sustained by the faith and the hope that her friends would financially come to her aid against an enemy which was not only China's enemy but the world's enemy.

Whatever the reasons, allies have not come effectively to the aid of China, and China sees no early prospect of relief. The result, as General Hsiung explains, is a damaged morale.

For the present General Hsiung finds his long embattled homeland worse off than when she was fighting alone. This does not mean that China does not profoundly welcome America and Britain in the war. She does. This does not mean that China might today be even worse off if Japan had intensified her attack without striking at Pearl Harbor and the United States and Britain were still "neutral." That is possible. But the position appears to be getting worse for China before there are any solid evidences that it is going to get better.

China immediately needs either direct participation in the fighting of American air forces, or the delivery of more planes. The Chinese have fought many battles that looked impossible, with the Japanese in full control of the air. But there is a limit to the amount of that sort of thing that can be borne.

General Hsiung holds that every American plane delivered to China ties down three Japanese planes. Every plane delivered will renew Chinese confidence and build much needed morale.

The main present threats to China, according to General Hsiung, lie in Yunnan province, the back door to India, and along the East Coast. Attacks on the East Coast, in Chekiang and elsewhere, imperil the air bases from which Japan can be bombed. General Hsiung, doubting whether Japan could or need be invaded, contends that by crippling Japanese industry and sea communications, they can be brought to defeat, and that their far-flung war ventures will then fall of their own weight. He sees China and Siberia as the logical springboards for this assault.

Nazis Try to 'Save Face'

Continued from Page 1

ly, "Beware of Bulgarians bearing gifts."

Bulgarians who stabbed Greece in the back yesteryear and have betrayed their Yugoslav neighbors have reason to be frightened of the future, and news that Congress has granted President Roosevelt's request for a declaration of war on Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania cannot cheer them. At present Bulgarians are vehement in their peaceful intentions, but it is significant that recent reliable reports from Sofia declare that Bulgaria has been receiving fresh planes and armaments from Germany.

Reich Losing Control

However, viewing the Balkans as a whole, it becomes clear that the situation is becoming anarchic as Germany's power begins to weaken.

Hungary and Rumania are preparing to fight each other for Transylvania, and the Germans, in a desperate attempt to profit by their present occupation of Europe, are announcing plans for new states under Nazi control, such as the new state in the Banat, which is to be formed from German minorities from Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia. The Nazi scheme for a German state in the Banat is an old idea, and would embrace 1,250,000 Germans from Hungary and 850,000 Germans from Transylvania. But, as most of the Banat still belongs to Rumania, the Nazi scheme cannot please the Antonescu Government in Bucharest.

Another phantom state idea of the Nazis is the scheme launched in a recent number of the German paper Donau-Zeitung that Bosnia should be made a German state with numerous Moslems living in this district. In proposing this last idea, Nazi propaganda is now attempting to pose as a friend of the Moslems. The fact that the Nazis feel compelled to discuss all those plans in the Balkans indicates growing uneasiness on the part of Nazi leaders and their eager desire to gain new friends in a friendless world.

For these reasons Germany is now making fresh effort to gain the good will of Turkey because Turkey's prestige is still high in the Balkans and if Berlin can spread news of good relations between Germany and Turkey, this might help its falling prestige among the Balkan powers.

Thus, during the coming months it can be expected that German diplomacy will continue to woo Turkey with credts and bribes. However, at this time Ambassador Franz von Papen won't find his task so easy, especially as British diplomacy has made great strides in this country since last year and recently arrived Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt has already raised American influence and prestige to a new level in this country.

Prices and Your Purse

Continued from Page 1

sons in the pooling group in addition to the driver, the applicant will be required to show that he has no fixed place of work, must travel at unusual or irregular hours, has been unable to find more passengers or to form a club of four members.

Price Premises

Price ceiling rulings issued from Price Administrator Henderson's office split hairs.

Example: Ice cream sundaes or milk shakes, if they are prepared and sold for consumption on the premises, are not controlled.

Unpopped popcorn is not covered by the ceiling; after popping, it is.

Liquor Trucks

Leon Henderson this week gave a direct answer to those who object to giving up tires, gasoline, and other necessities while the liquor industry is getting them.

Mr. Henderson indicated that the War Production Board itself is sharply divided on the subject, but thus far has held that if prohibition is to be brought back it is up to Congress, not to priority wielders.

Good Music

All musical instruments except violins, cellos and some guitars are affected by a WPB curtailment order. Piano manufacturers will make gliders; organ makers will produce air blowers used in ground training of pilots. Makers of other instruments will manufacture precision instruments, mostly for airplanes.

Army Savings

Hair clipped from cavalry horses is used in manufacture of plane cushions, hair rope and other war products.

Soldiers will soon shave with plastic razors, already proven capable of taking severe abuse.

Wool mufflers have been reduced from 64 to 52 inches.

Renters' Safeguards

Landlords can't get around the new defense area rent ceilings by cutting down services, although these vary in different sections with local custom.

Facilities that usually go with an apartment are outlined by the OPA as follows: heat and hot and cold water; a superintendent or handy man to perform janitor services; immediate repair or adjustment of minor breaks, such as installation of a blowout fuse, repair of a leaking water faucet, unjamming of a stuck flush toilet. Apartments in some sections are equipped with refrigerators and stoves which the landlord keeps in working condition.

With a rented house: keeping the house in repair, painting and redecorating at specified times; providing the heating unit and keeping it in repair; linoleum for the kitchen; screens.

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'Now It Can Be Told,' About Italy, a Nation of Fascism Which Yielded to Naziism

Italy Shrinking to Miniature of Past

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Writer and former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A little more than a year has elapsed since the first group of American foreign correspondents returned from Italy to report on the breakdown of Fascism, the occupation of Italy by the Gestapo, and the collapse of Mussolini's position.

This week a second and final group returned with the American diplomats on the Drottningholm to bring the story up to date. With remarkable unanimity, they reported that the Fascist government has gone through 12 months of slow, inexorable sinking since the end of the more sudden phase of collapse last spring. There has been an outward facade of calm, imposed by the secret police. But underneath, such sparks of popular support as remained of Fascism a year ago have slowly been extinguished.

The salient parts of individual reports made by the correspondents returning from Rome are reproduced on this page. Their conclusions are herewith summarized.

All the correspondents are agreed on these points:

1. The disillusionment of the Italian people with Fascism and with Mussolini has grown steadily more acute during the year.

2. There is still no likelihood of rebellion in the predictable future because the power of the Italo-German secret police is too great. Also because Germany could never permit such a revolt and still has the power to crush it.

3. Revolution against Mussolini and his German allies will be possible only when the United Nations military power has engaged the German army at its source, on the European continent, and has dealt such blows as to shake the Nazi war machine to its foundations.

4. When revolt does come, there are three possible developments. The conservative Italian Army might establish a military dictatorship under the standard of Crown Prince Umberto. The extremely well organized Communist underground might take over. Or a democratic groundswell might bring new and probably youthful leaders to the surface who would try to establish a republic. Should the United States Army invade Italy with success—an event which is not thought probable as long as the German war machine is still able to send armies to prevent it—then the third democratic alternative undoubtedly would be chosen and imposed by American authority.

5. The prestige of the royal Italian House of Savoy has declined during the year to a new low point.

6. The food and general economic situation has steadily worsened during this period, but on the whole, Italy is neither starving nor in dire civilian straits. The average Italian remains even today better off than most other Europeans.

7. The Italian people, though not always friendly to Britain, refuse to consider the people of the United States as their enemies, and continue to have the warmest feelings of friendship for the country with which they have so many family connections.

U. S. Fans Flames Of Revolt in Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 6

The United States is now openly and officially encouraging the Italian people to revolt against Mussolini and his Fascist machine.

The first public indication of this extraordinary policy—treating the citizens of an enemy country as friends and potential allies—came in a speech made by Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson this week.

"The people of Italy have been dragged into this war against all their true instincts and interest, by the blind ambition of one man, and a small clique of adventurers and quislings," he told a gathering of Italian-Americans here.

"Fascism must be destroyed," he continued. "Mussolini and his fellow gangsters must be rooted out. But for the Italian people the Atlantic Charter furnishes the pledge which is essential to their restoration to a free and full life—the enjoyment with all states, great or small, victors or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world."

Duce's Hold Slips

Wide World-Associated Press

Richard G. Massock reports on Italy.

The former chief of the Associated Press bureau at Rome, who returned to the United States with American diplomats and nationals on the S. S. Drottningholm, has written four articles on the gradual decline of Mussolini's Italy during the past year for the Wide World service of the Associated Press. Following are the most significant portions of Mr. Massock's report, arranged by subjects:

Mussolini:

First outstanding evidence of Mussolini's growing unpopularity among Italians came last autumn, when the Duce made his pep-tour of Bologna and nearby cities. Social unrest had reached such disturbing proportions that Mussolini's Fascist underlings no longer could hide it from him.

Mussolini went to Bologna, former hotbed of Socialism, to show himself to the workers and charm them into renewed loyalty with his dynamic, theatrical personality. He intended going on to Milan for the same purpose.

The Bologna pep-tour was a flop. Mussolini never went to Milan

Persons who witnessed the Bologna fiasco reported the crowds apathetic if not openly hostile toward the man who had plunged them into the war with its body-pinching sacrifices for an impoverished people.

"How about food for our babies?" women asked the strutting dictator. Unable to answer their demand, he was conveniently called back to Rome for "important affairs of state."

Since then, Mussolini has made few public appearances.

When Fascist practice required that he utter his declaration of war against the United States from the balcony of his Venice palace in Rome, there was no enthusiastic cheering from the crowd that had been maneuvered into the square below. There was no blustering street demonstration by university students as there was when, just 18 months before, Mussolini declared war on Great Britain and France.

Just how much attention Mussolini still devotes to administrative problems is difficult to ascertain. He once personally handled a mass of detail in the government. He still holds the more important Cabinet Ministries. But German "liaison officers" in key administrative positions now "co-ordinate" Italian policies of those of Nazi Germany.

Although Mussolini assumed the title of Supreme Commander of Italian armed forces, nominally an attribute of the King, no brilliant stroke of military strategy, no successful campaign, no victory of arms has crowned his war record. As a result, the Duce of Fascism is losing—if he has not already lost—his sway over the Italian people. In majority opinion, defeat of the Axis powers would swamp him into oblivion, a victory of Germany would leave him only a sort of pathetic Gauleiter under Nazi orders.

The Italian People:

Hunger and social unrest are reported on the increase. Only a few hundred thousand of the 2,000,000 men or more that Italy has under arms are fighting on the various fronts. Italians dislike and distrust their German allies more than any other people.

So widespread are anti-Fascism, anti-Germanism and defeatism that thousands of Italians have been arrested in roundups of recent months. They fill the prisons and concentration camps. Others are exiled from their homes to hill towns for terms of two or three years.

The Fascist Party:

Supporters of Fascism fall into three categories. First are the so-called racketeers who are getting rich from high office in the party or contracts obtained through party membership. They are the most loyal. Then come the fanatical members, imbued with the Fascist dream of empire. Finally are those who believe the Fascist propaganda which has been fed them for 20 years.

All three groups taken together form a minority of the population.

Possibilities of Revolution:

Some observers look for an eventual revolt of the war-weary, dissatisfied, poorly-fed Italian people if the war runs on long. The more realistic, however, say revolution which will overturn the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini is only likely to succeed when American and British troops, landing in Europe, have beaten a German army weakened by long and costly campaigns.

Hitler cannot afford to let his Mediterranean ally collapse, in the reasoning of these experts of European politics. So long as the Nazi Army is strong enough to dominate the European continent, it must and will keep Italians under control.

Thousands of Hitler's Gestapo agents in Italy consequently are the bulwark of Mussolini's unpopular dictatorship. Hitler presumably would send more of his gray-green divisions across the Brenner Pass in a jiffy if the Italian people showed signs of revolt.

Leaders of a Revolt:

The landing of a liberating army in Europe, perhaps in France, coupled with a stalemate on the eastern front and expulsion of Axis forces from North Africa, might supply the stimulus for the Italian people to throw off their Fascist-Nazi chains. In this long-range view of the possibilities, pro-American elements in Italy are looking for an anti-Fascist leader. None is yet in sight.

With a military dictatorship as the most likely successor to Fascism in Italy, Marshal Pietro Badoglio's name is frequently mentioned. Mussolini removed Badoglio as chief of staff in the midst of the campaign against Greece. Badoglio counseled Mussolini against this campaign. He never applied for membership in the Fascist Party, but was made an honorary member, after his conquest of Ethiopia in 1936, without asking for it.

Military circles consider the army to be Italy's greatest hope. The Army, by long tradition, is loyal to the House of Savoy. It holds little respect for the unsoldierly Mussolini and the Blackshirts of his Fascist Militia.

The King:

Capable Army officers still look to the aged, powerless, little King Victor Emmanuel as the symbol both of respectability and patriotism. In their loyalty to the House of Savoy, they presumably would support the King's son, Crown Prince Umberto, who holds at least a nominal command in the Army as a General of infantry.

For the present the Royal Family is concurring in the orders of Mussolini. The King is quoted as having told one of his court gentlemen, "Be careful what you say to me, for I must report to the Duce."

Commando Raids:

Commando raids on Italy thus far have been confined to Sicily, where the German air force is based for its Mediterranean operations, except for the parachutists dropped in Southern Italy early in the war to blow up bridges and waterworks.

How many raids the British have made in Sicily, usually from submarines, is an Italian as well as a British secret. I am told, however, that the British raiders planted portable radio sets on the island.

These sets are said to be designed to make detection difficult. They are moved about the island from one secret spot to another. Their power is low but sufficient for the British on Malta to pick up their code messages.

Invasion Possibilities:

Italy is fortifying its Riviera coast line as a defense, presumably, against British Commando raids.

We on the repatriation train from Rome to Lisbon glimpsed low-lying concrete pillbox fortifications under construction along the coast line, particularly near Leghorn.

Military experts have concluded that the new defenses are intended to repel raiding parties from British submarines.

Basis for this assumption is the presence of shipyards and industrial plants along the Ligurian coast which offer inviting objectives to British saboteurs. The Leghorn hydrogenation plant, Italy's principal gasoline producer, is one possible objective.

This plant produces synthetic motor fuel and also converts what little crude oil reaches Italy. We observed that it was still in operation.

Mussolini has perhaps 3,000,000 men under arms. But observers doubt that he fears a military invasion of Italy, at least for a long time to come.

The difficulty of the United Nations in maintaining long lines of communication and supply in North Africa, along with other considerations, seems to preclude the opening of a new European front on the Italian peninsula. Hence the supposition that Italy is guarding itself against the Commandos.

Italian Troops:

Instead of throwing even the mobilized fraction of his boasted "eight million bayonets" into combat, Mussolini is using them mainly to occupy Italian Libya and territory conquered by the German ally in the Balkans and Russia.

Observers have revised their estimates of Italian troops on the Russian front down to less than 100,000 men. The Italian high command goes through the motions of sending reinforcements to Russia every once in a while, but the men don't go in sizable numbers.

Italy's poverty is the reason. Rich in manpower, it is poor in trained combat divisions, because Italy, as one expert told me, is "frightfully short of equipment from uniforms to arms." It also is short of transport.

Conclusions:

Some, meantime, regard Italy as rather a drag on than an asset to the German war effort. None, however, questions that the Italian Navy and Air Force, together with Gen. Erwin Rommel's German Army in North Africa, have a certain nuisance value in keeping considerable British forces engaged on the Mediterranean front.

But an Italy which is withholding itself from all-out participation in the war presents also a certain handicap to the realization of Hitler's Napoleonic dream. If deterioration of Italy's position as a belligerent presents a weak point in the Axis, as many think it well may, the Allied General Staff may be able to profit from it. . . .

In sum, Italy is the weakest of the enemy nations, dragging itself along reluctantly in the wake of the German war machine toward an uncertain future.

Regardless of which side wins the war, observers see little prospect of Italy gaining anything worth while.

Associated Press

Italy Recalls Its Days of Fame

Formations of planes fly over Rome as part of observance of the nineteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Air Force. A part of the recent celebration of the 2,695th anniversary of the founding of Rome is shown in the lower picture. The young Roman pushes a tricycle filled with wool and bearing the sign, "A Ball of Wool for the Soldiers," to a tent set up to receive gifts for the armed forces. The sign over the tent reads: "Give Wool to the Combatants."

'Friendly Enemies'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Italian people gave American newspaper correspondents in Italy abundant evidence that even today they consider themselves friends, and not enemies, of the United States.

"The first three days after the Italian declaration of war on the United States," reported Reynolds Packard to the United Press after leaving Italy with the Americans returning home on the S. S. Drottningholm, "I encountered on all sides the keenest interest and sympathy for things American. The prison wardens, the secret police, the shop girls and the grocery clerks all begged me to give their regards to relatives across the sea. To them, the United States is still the happy land of their prosperous relatives."

Mr. Packard was head of the United Press bureau at Rome.

Herbert L. Matthews gave corroborating testimony as chief Rome correspondent of the New York Times. "When Mussolini, at Hitler's orders, declared war on the United States," Mr. Matthews reported to the Times, "the people were sick at heart for they like and respect Americans, and millions of them have relatives in the United States or have lived there themselves.

"Americans must never feel that the Italians are making war on them," Mr. Matthews said. "It is only Mussolini and his little Fascist minority."

Underground Movement

Meanwhile David Colin, correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company, brought back the only tentative report on the operations of the anti-Fascist underground movement to come from the returned correspondents. He cited "rumors" of sabotage in the heavily industrialized areas of Milan and Turin, and said:

"There is still no united front among underground organizations, but there is a good deal of co-operation between them. Naturally they cannot do very much now because the secret federal police is pretty efficient. But student leaders frequently stick up posters at night, calling for the downfall of Mussolini and Fascism, and distribute handbills against the Government. Now and then there is an open demonstration."

Following are significant excerpts from the reports made by these returned correspondents:

Herbert L. Matthews, The New York Times:

"Nothing that happens now can stem the tide of anti-Fascism. Mussolini can speak as he did recently of 'residual groups incapable of feeling the grandeur of this unique moment in the world's history,' but he knows, and everybody knows, that the opposition is overwhelming. And he is handling it much more cautiously than Hitler does, despite all the arrests.

"His failure to go to extremes is perhaps a significant sign of weakness. Imprisonment has never in Italy proved to be efficacious for any length of time. It makes martyrs, unites the most determined elements and generally does little good to the governing classes and little harm to the subject classes, as Vilfredo Pareto wrote. . . .

"Under ordinary circumstances, Italy would now be in revolt, but these are not ordinary circumstances. Italian Fascism cannot be defeated before German Naziism is defeated. The Italian situation is well summed up in the bon mot that is now going the rounds: 'One Italian is a liberal; two Italians are conspirators; three Italians are 'Viva il Duce.'

"They are not the people to make a dangerous armed revolution, particularly as they have no possibility of making it now, and no new leader. Even the King has lost the respect and probably earned the contempt of his people. He has been Mussolini's 'yes man' for 20 years and the people are rather sick of it. . . .

"At this stage, one can see no end."

At another point, Mr. Matthews reports:

"Getting troops from Mussolini to go to the Russian front has been like pulling teeth for Hitler. Mussolini with all his powers seems afraid to push the issue too far in the face of stubborn opposition. Moreover, this war has seen amazingly little of the volunteer spirit, . . . especially among the student bodies who in 1915 rushed enthusiastically to the colors.

"This is a vital fact for future historians to consider, since the students of today have been brought up under Fascism. They are in a sense the fruits of Fascism and from them alone we can know that the movement was a failure."

Mr. Matthews cites several open student revolts against recruiting, saying that only 87 students among the thousands at Rome could be persuaded to enlist during the first winter recruiting campaign of the war, and adds, "the jails in every town and city have a dozen and even hundreds of anti-Fascist students."

Reynolds Packard, United Press:

"There is no doubt in my mind that a cross section of the Italian people is ready to act and is waiting for but one thing—a landing by Americans and British, with emphasis on the Americans, on the European mainland. One of those who want action told me that a landing of American troops would be a clarion call for the greatest uprising in history.

"These viewpoints were hardly supported by the facts. . . . On the other side, there are these factors:

"1. There is a lack of potential opposition leaders in Italy.

"2. There has been a systematic internment of any persons who show possibilities of becoming leaders of such movements, and a constant shuffling of party officials to prevent concentration of their power.

"3. Any such attempt, it is generally believed, would result in German occupation of Italy—and this is possibly the most important factor involved.

"4. Italian industry and production have been so closely dovetailed with the Nazi war machine that Italy is now Hitler's principal workshop, and any break with Germany would strangle Italy economically."

Protest by Army

MOSCOW, June 6 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Geneva reports that a letter complaining against the "undignified" subordination of the Italian General Staff to the German command has been written to King Victor Emmanuel by Italian Field Marshal Pietro Badoglio and is being widely circulated among high Italian officers.

Marshal Badoglio was chief of the Italian General Staff for 15 years before his resignation was announced Dec. 6, 1940, during the Italian-Greek war.

[Little has been heard of the warrior since his resignation, but a report in Bern, Switzerland, to the New York Times only last April said Marshal Badoglio was known in Rome as the "official opponent" of Premier Mussolini.]

Tass' report quoted Marshal Badoglio's letter as expressing regret at the present situation of the Italian General Staff.

Marshal Badoglio was said to have pointed out that as a result of what he called the "co-operation" between the Axis armed forces, Italian Staff officers virtually were denied the possibility of planning independently their operations on the Mediterranean fronts.

The news agency report said Marshal Badoglio declared that the Italian Army has its own traditions and its own strategic principles, but under the present situation the Italian armed forces could not follow these traditions and principles.

It was said that, according to Marshal Badoglio, many Italian high officers share his opinion that such a state of affairs may lead to the "degeneration of the Italian Army."

Limit Put on Number To Get Waac 'Exams'

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—So many have applied for training as officers of the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps that the War Department has placed a limit on the number who may undergo the physical examination.

Each of the nine corps areas will select 500 women for the examination from those who have received the highest ratings in mental alertness tests and in preliminary personal interviews.

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Domestic Issues in Chile Sidetrack Foreign Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Sweeping application of the emergency powers of President Rios suggests that the country will, for some time to come, be too engrossed in the maintenance of what is already only a skeleton economy to devote much attention to international policy. The Chilean at present is more absorbed in "making ends meet" than in diplomatic rupture with the Nazi Axis, and he doesn't feel too isolated while his leaders in the Casa de la Moneda here can remain in step with those of the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires.

President Rios and his Foreign Secretary, Ernesto Barros Jarpa, seem pretty sure of their ground. They also have reliable parliamentary backing among all parties, except the Communists. These latter have tried twice to bring up the question of rupture and succeeded once in forcing a vote—that is, an indirect one—but Congress showed that, for the moment, it indorses the executive attitude. This is to co-operate with the democracies, especially the United States, economically, without inviting reprisals from the Axis.

The feeling of isolation, however, is perceptible in many circles and there is a sensitiveness on the subject in high places. Only this week the newspaper La Hora—the authentic voice of the President's Radical Party—suggested that personal contact between leaders on continental policy, such as was occurring to talks of President Roosevelt and President Prado of Peru during the latter's visit to the United States, would go far to clear up misunderstanding on the country's foreign policy.

Sees No Necessity Now

The Chilean Chancellery tacitly admits that personal contact might do some good but says that "while the Government is keenly preoccupied with the international political situation it does not consider such trips necessary for the moment."

Sympathetic observers say the Government may be forgiven when it thinks first of its home problems. While neighboring countries talk of the shortages to come, Chile is facing up to these right now. Gasoline is rationed out at 15 liters weekly but the coupons are not always honored at the gas station. Temporary stoppages have occurred at factories as supplies have ebbed and flowed. The old charcoal-power vehicles have appeared on the streets again. The last time was when, a decade ago, the international exchang machinery broke down.

Small canning factories have closed down or reduced operations. There is little tinplate left in the country. The effective price of tea is $2 a pound. Other imports and many national products dependent on imported materials are priced almost as high, proportionately. The immediate prospects of unemployment and high prices are therefore serious.

Gasoline Shortages

To save gasoline and tires and to lessen the strain on the whole transportation system, the Government has ordered a single straight shift for all work throughout the nation. At the same time it has suppressed motor omnibus services between cities and towns where these compete with the railways. A commission is now sitting to decide on new rules and hours for working in government and private activities.

In future private motorists must get permission before taking their cars outside city boundaries. Taxis are forbidden to circulate between midnight and six in the morning and speed limits have been reduced within urban zones. The greatest emphasis of all, however, is on the fact that travelers must use railway trains instead of motor transport. Locomotives on tracks between the capital and northern and southern centers are using more wood fuel.

Oil is to be had not far away—from Talara in Peru—but coastal transportation must be arranged. There is talk of Argentina coming to the rescue with a small tanker or two. Ordinarily, this might be ruled out, but Argentina has sound political reasons for assisting this country at the moment.

Illinois Munitions Blast Held to One Building

JOLIET, Ill., June 6 (AP)—Munitions for America's fighters rolled off the Elwood Ordnance Plant lines in volume today while Army officials attempted to identify all the 51 persons killed or missing in an explosion.

The thunderous blast destroyed a shipping building in the shell loading plant but halted production in only one of the 12 units in the vast works. The other loading lines calmly continued on a 24-hour-a-day basis. Capt. David Tunstall, press relations officer, said there was no evidence of sabotage. The cause of the disaster was unknown, he said, and probably could not be determined before debris is cleared away.

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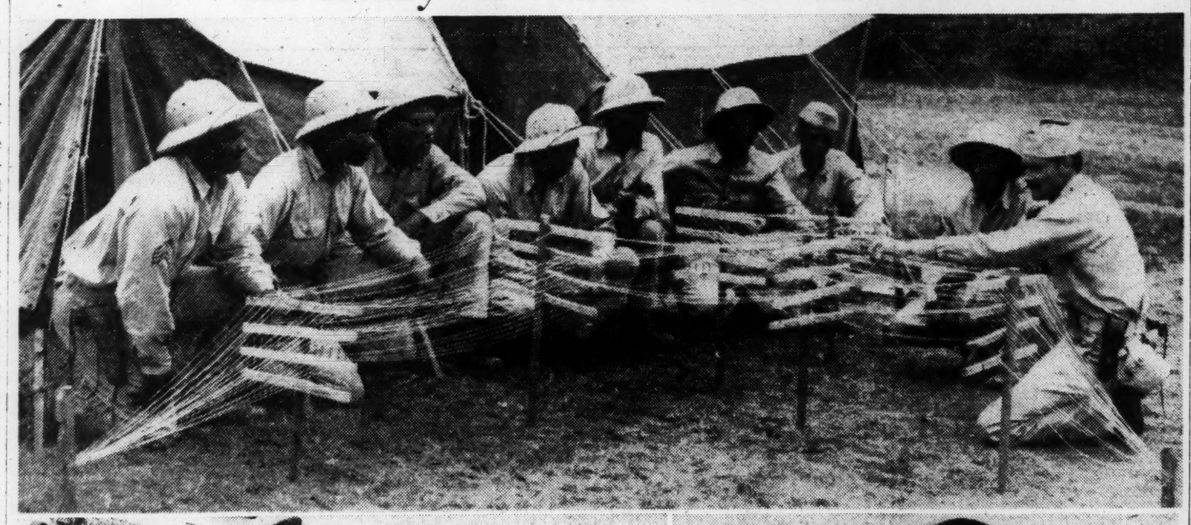

Wide World; Associated Press

Panama Defense Alert for Danger

Top: Capt. W. A. Joyce (right) instructs members of a Signal Corps unit in the proper method of stringing a "Y" turn before they set out to string a communications line linking defense emplacements along the canal. Men in the unit were among the first Negro troops to be sent from the United States during the present war. Center left: Lieut. James B. Griffin gets an okay on the condition of his pursuit plane from Corp. William G. Blount (right) before taking off from a jungle airport to patrol the Caribbean Sea, Panama Canal, and Pacific coastal area. Center right: Brig. Gen. A. H. Gilkeson prepares to take off from an airport "somewhere in Panama." A star, insignia of a Brigadier General, is painted on the side of his plane. Lower left: Army Air Corps pilots attached to the Caribbean Interceptor Command use a model plane to familiarize themselves with the shape and appearance of a Japanese fighter plane. Left to right: Lieut. J. H. Duffum, Capt. C. C. Wasem, and Lieut. V. E. Brewer. Lower right: Air Corps fliers check in at an airport after patrol flight.

Price Set on War Bikes

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The "war model" bicycle, only type that the War Production Board will allow manufactured and which can only be purchased with Government permission, yesterday was placed under a retail price ceiling, effective immediately.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson ordered $32.50 as the highest retail price that a dealer may charge in the Eastern Zone; $33.50 in the Middle Zone, and $34.50 in the Western Zone. He said the price differentials were made to compensate for freight variations.

The Middle Zone includes the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas—except the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Culbertson, Jefferson Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Terrell Pecos and Reeves.

The Far Western Zone comprises Arizona California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and the counties in Texas that are not included is the Middle Zone.

The Eastern Zone comprises the remainder of the country.

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Masonic Clubs Elect

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6 (AP)—The National League of Masonic Clubs elected Harold C. Bean, of Melrose, Mass., president at its 37th annual convention yesterday. Other officers named included Joseph Montgomery of Grantwood, N. J., deputy president.

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C. I. O. Proposes Formation Of United Labor Council

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organization proposes that its executive board meet with that of its American Federation of Labor rival to form a united national labor council.

Under the proposal, drawn up at the close of the C. I. O. Executive Board's three day session yesterday, the Council would have the authority to formulate a program covering all issues "which may in any way aid the cause of labor and the war program."

The Board suggested that after confidence had been developed under the proposed Council, discussions could be encouraged between A. F. of L. and C. I. O. "looking toward organic unity."

The Board also pledged a fight in behalf of Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast longshoreman's leader, and declared the deportation order of Attorney General Francis Biddle was based "neither on the facts nor on common sense."

It proposed calling a national conference to win the war, with representation for every national and international union affiliated with the C. I. O. and A. F. of L.

From the United Mine Workers headquarters came the announcement that Van A. Bittner had resigned as President of District 17, West Virginia, and that the resignation had been accepted. Mr. Bittner, attending the C. I. O. meeting, said he had sent a letter to the U. M. W. Board but it did not contain a resignation. Whereupon a U. M. W. spokesman said Mr. Bittner's letter had asked for a certain consideration but nevertheless had submitted his resignation.

Mr. Bittner has been elected an assistant to the President of the United Steel Workers, headed by Philip Murray. The Miners' Policy Committee ousted Mr. Murray as U. M. W. Vice President last week, and voted to carve the West Virginia District into two parts. Mr. Bittner, it was understood, informed the U. M. W. executive board he intended to continue in his job with the steel workers.

The C. I. O. taxataion program, designed to raise an additional $10,000,000 , would include the following: Increase corporate surtax and normal tax to 50 per cent by maintaining the 93 per cent excess profits tax of the Ways and Means Committee and reducing the credits; raise the rates, especially in the middle and higher brackets, of the income tax, based on present exemptions; limit incomes to $25,000 a year after taxes.

Gone: 196-Year Tradition; Summer Princeton Co-eds

PRINCETON, N. J., June 6 (AP)—The war will open doors of Princeton University classrooms which have been slammed shut to women during the 196-year history of the school.

Tuition-free classes in the school of engineering are to be offered this summer to both men and women, Dean Kenneth H. Condit announced today.

They will study high-sounding photogrammetry, map-making, as part of the United States Office of Education's program to train men and women for national defense jobs.

Bottler Is Indicted On U. S. Sugar Charge

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6 (AP)—A special Federal grand jury today indicted William Tanley, Mankato, Minn., bottling works proprietor, charging him with filing false statements reporting he had no sugar on hand when he actually had approximately 44,000 pounds in his possession.

Mr. Tanley was indicted on two counts of filing false and fraudulent statements with an agency of the Federal Government—the Office of Price Administration.

Queen Tries Hand At Lawn Bowling

SOMEWHERE IN LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, June 16 (AP) Queen Elizabeth, touring Scotland with King Geoerge, obliged a miner's wife yesterday taking a turn of lawn powling.

While the King looked on, she threw a bowl which stopped within a yard of the jack, winning a tribute from the bowls club President.

"You threw a real good wood," he commented.

All Branches of U. S. Army Ready for Action in Panama

Wide World-Associated Press

QUARRY HEIGHTS, Panama Canal Zone—Every man of the United States forces on the Isthmus at Panama is on active duty—manning antiaircraft posts or making patrols—or on maneuvers as Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews and his staff strengthen protection of the Panama Canal.

A trip of only 50 miles, into the interior of Panama, discloses activity everywhere along the way: infantry on maneuvers, armored units whirring along jungle roads, engineers on maneuvers and on vital road construction.

One sees Signal Corps companies installing additional telephone communications; Infantry and Coast Artillery posts on alert, trigger fingers ready; planes landing and taking off from a desert dispersal field; and supplies going forward to advance outposts where detectors stretch their mechanical ears to pick up any buzz of alien propellers.

One sees all this—and more—in just 50 miles.

Alive With Soldiers

Panama appears alive with Uncle Sam's soldiers. The men are becoming seasoned, toughened warriors under the steady, hard work in a stern climate over rugged terrain.

The variety of terrain and climate is appreciable on even a 50-mile trip.

Soon after our party left a headquarters post, our jeep was purring along a road backdropped with light jungle growth and heavy with military truck traffic.

Supplies were moving forward for men's dinners and for construction projects. Trucks were swinging off into side roads that wind through marshy lowlands and up steep hillsides to outposts.

Along the way were lookout positions of two kinds: those where khaki-clad, helmeted sentries walked open beat, and those where only the keenest eyes could pierce jungle and camouflage to detect gun emplacements.

Antiaircraft positions and other outposts located behind such emplacements, we were assured, were free to concentrate all their energy on throwing a steel-jacketed curtain of defense over the canal. And the jungle-mudders" under Brig. Gen. Homer Oldfield are just itching to try this job on an axis armada.

Trap on Highway

In the vicinity of town "X" we passed a road-block — formidable series of mechanical devices and bristling emplacements where blue-denimed soldiers were ready to turn a high-speed highway into a trap for any enemy.

Our route for the day moved into heavier jungle and a temporary maneuvers area. Mechanized cavalry units, motorized infantry, jeeps and antitank guns were speeding hither and yon, and even into the surprised precincts of town "Y"—apparently the prize of the day's "combat."

Panama's mobile force under Maj. Gen. Robert H. Lewis, we understood, was working out a tactical problem set to Panama scale on the basis of actual battle plans for the jungle lands of the Orient.

The soil was steaming a bit from an overnight rain and beyond town "Y" we found our route in the class of a quagmire. Here Army engineers had heavy construction equipment at work on an all-weather crossing, and our reconnaissance car bulled through on its own four-wheeled power and the driver's skill.

Then we reached a roadway where the engineers had been before us and we sped along to a dispersal airfield just as two observation planes came gliding in after a bit of ocean scanning.

Pilots on Alert

Attack pilots at this field were doing the alert shift—waiting within reach of their planes for any call. The Air Corps, under Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson, too, was ready (and hoping) for a chance to show its fighting power.

We stopped next to visit a signal company headquarters. Sun and dust combined to make the terrain somewhat resembling West Texas desert land at summer's end. We moved into the shelter of a tent while Capt. W. A. Joyce described the work his detachment was doing in setting up a telephonic communications system in the area.

Adding only jungle-clearing machetes to normal signal equipment, Negro enlisted men were setting poles and running wire at continental United States pace.

We went to see the work first hand—at a point some 20 miles from camp — where mountains sheer off toward sandy lowlands.

Again we were in maneuvers area—another maneuvers area, on the heights above town "Z." Infantrymen were whizzing to the "front" in trucks. Others moved along the road on foot before cutting aside to join comrades scaling a rough-rocked hill.

A pack train of mules jogged by and light artillery was moving into position.

An engineers convoy was waiting in the natural camouflage of a grove of trees—its equipment extending even to pontoons.

Every arm and every service of the United States Army in Panama was in action—and, step, by step, as men became seasoned to war conditions in the tropics, defense of the Panama Canal became ever more noticeably razor-sharp.

Mexico Supports Atlantic Charter

MEXICO, D. F., June 6 (AP)—Mexico joined the United Nations formally yesterday through a message sent to all the nations with whom it maintains diplomatic relations informing them of its determination to support the ideals set forth in the document the anti-Axis forces signed in Washington Jan. 1.

A statement from Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, after recalling the circumstances which led Mexico into the war, said in part: "My government judges the moment has arrived to give a more concrete adhesion to the program drafted by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill . . . In taking this position my Government is doing no more than continuing its national policy. The principles of the Atlantic Charter coincide with the desires of the Mexican people for social justice."

Mexico now becomes the twenty-seventh nation to support the policies formulated and signed Jan. 1, and the first to join the United Nations since their declaration was signed.

Common Laborer 25 Years, Leaves $50,000 Cash

WEST CHESTER, Pa., June 6 (AP)—A man who worked for 25 years as a common laborer in a steel plant left an estate of more than $50,000, much of it in cash, it is disclosed.

The sum was listed by George K. Irwin, executive of the Luken Steel Company, when he applied for letters to administer the estate of Harry W. McCurdy, Jr.

Mr. McCurdy left no will. Three cousins are the only known relatives.

Employees who worked with McCurdy said they often shared their lunches with him, expressing sympathy for his lonely mode of living.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, June 6, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Girl Scout Camping Stressed As a Wartime Aid to Help Children Keep Steady

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Because it is felt that camping will ease wartime strain for children, Girl Scout groups throughout the nation will emphasize the camping program this summer. Camp life provides wholesome, healthful out-of-door activities, and contributes to a child's sense of security. Many parents and educators feel that it is especially important that today's youngsters have the advantage of the peaceful and relaxed atmosphere of camp this year.

Away From War Talk

War talk at home, and on the radio, changes in the family routine due to war work, gasoline and tire shortages, and many other things, combine to make even the youngest child reflect war tensions. We owe it to our children and our country to do our utmost to counteract these effects. The younger generation today needs every help we can give it to maintain its balance, and to grow up under as nearly normal conditions as possible. A good camping program, made available to as many children as possible, will do a great deal towards minimizing the hazards of growing up under war conditions.

The camping program which Girl Scout council and committees will make available to hundreds of thousands of girls throughout the United States will include day camps, troop camps, and the more familiar established camps. While these services are being extended in 1942 in order to reach many more girls, the standards are maintained at a high level.

The program is more and more concerned with the development of young citizens as individuals and as members of groups, and with the acquiring of the skills they need to make themselves comfortable in the out-of-doors, and to enjoy to the fullest extent their particular camping site.

Day by day, planning their own program, they will construct log cabins and cut trails; they will learn far more about boats than how to sail them; they ride horseback, they will also care for their animals; and they will harden themselves with swimming and climbing. All these things and countless other activities they have had in peacetime. In addition this year, as in 1941, they will be instructed in first aid, food planning from nutrition study to marketing, cooking and serving for large groups, and they will have greater opportunities then ever for community service, among the many forms of which will be helping farmers, Red Cross and other welfare and relief agency projects, salvage collections, and beautifying the community.

Responsibility To Community

When a young person goes to a Girl Scout camp, she will have fun; her parents will feel assured of her well-being; and her community can expect that she will return with a larger sense of her responsibilities.

With the camping season more Girl Scouts will take to woods and shores than perhaps ever before, and the Girl Scout organization is prepared to receive Girl Scouts and their friends in many different kinds of camps. The pictures shown here are from four camps run by the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc. 1. Apparently enjoying her own cooking, a Girl Scout at Camp Mary Day, Natick, Mass., tastes her corn chowder. 2. Lunch on a mountain trail, Camp Wynona, Fairlee, Vt. 3. One of the six Menemsha sloops belonging to the Vineyard Sailing Camp, which is carrying on this year at Wind-in-the-Pines, Buzzards Bay, Mass. 4. Clay modeling and wood-cutting at Camp Four Winds, Buzzards Bay.

To Parents: From A Governor

In war times, even more than in days of peace, we must see to it that children are protected from the wear and tear of city life. Summer camp is the best place and this summer it is the safest place for boys and girls. There they are building up reserves of health in the sunshine, free from adult fears and wisely directed by trained leaders.

Let the children go to camp this summer in greater numbers than ever before.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
Governor of Massachusetts.

Campaigns Within the Home

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The man-of-the-family is responsible for introducing this business tactic into our daily home life. "If business organizations want to improve a condition, if they want more new business, or if they desire better satisfied customers, they put on a campaign," the daddy-of-the-family volunteered one Sunday after dinner, when all members of the home circle were present. "Of course the success of the drive or campaign rests with the associates of the company. What would you think if we were to stage a campaign right here at home?"

The children took to the idea at once, and our first campaign was to promote the idea of NEATNESS. Neater and tidier rooms (with emphasis on desks, hall tables and closets!), personal neatness, too, which included clean hands and fingernails, a trim hair-do, well-polished shoes, etc. Neatness was our slogan, and was uppermost in our mind during the campaign.

So eager were the children to make it a successful campaign that one would remind the other of any duties which had been hurriedly overlooked. The youngsters displayed a spirit of willingness and co-operation that far surpassed even the fondest hopes of the parents. This campaign on neatness accomplished results which had seemed impossible under the old method of constant reminding, and reproving.

A campaign should last long enough to establish the habit, but not so long that interest and enthusiasm wanes. We've found that a two-week period works best in our family. Also, when a campaign is on, we, as parents, never correct the children. Rather, we commend! Instead of taking Nancy to task for her failure to make her bed properly, we congratulate her upon the greatly improved appearance of the built-in bookshelves in her room. Youngsters love praise for work well done, and we've found that a campaign seems to stimulate the desire in the children to do their work creditably.

Right now, we're campaigning on KINDNESS. And proof that the children enter wholeheartedly into these drives is evidenced by the remark that Nancy made to two youngsters who were arguing bitterly in our yard the other morning. Stepping between them, she said seriously, "I know one thing! If you had a campaign on kindness going on in your families, too, you'd be nicer to each other!"

(Mrs.) D. C. D.
A Saturday Column

Bible Map Puzzles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most children studying in our Mid-week Bible Schools become more interested in maps of the "Holy Land" after working with puzzles made from these maps, we find. Such puzzles may easily be made and afford the maker instruction as well as joy. The easiest way to make them is to purchase the largest inexpensive jigsaw puzzle available; also procure a package of lightweight onion-skin typewriter-size paper for use in tracing maps; crayons, or water-color paints; and a jar of paste.

Select Your Map

Select your map. Only within the last few years has there been a general demand for maps of the "Holy Land." There are few of usable size. At present the best ones are to be found in books relative to the Bible. Many of all sizes are easily traceable from "The Graphic Bible," by Brown, with which most of our Mid-week Bible Schools are familiar. Trace your maps and color them, for the color adds attractiveness.

Selecting a jigsaw puzzle suitable for use is perhaps more difficult than selecting a map because these are for the most part made in much larger sizes than the maps. The size and shape not conforming exactly to the measurements of our maps which are small, unless we excel in "free hand" map work, we had best select a large one and divide it.

Into Workable Sections

Put your jigsaw puzzle together and then divide it into workable sections to fit the size of your map. Professional jigsaw cutters divide each puzzle into quarters first, and these four natural divisions are easily recognized. Some map can be found in the aforementioned book to fit one fourth of any inexpensive jigsaw puzzle. Irregularities in the outlines of these four divisions may be neatly trimmed with a razor blade.

If more than four puzzles are desired, sub-divide these quarters or sections.

Library paste dries so rapidly that an attempt to work with more than one puzzle at a time would not be advantageous. So work with one section at a time. Cover this section with paste, then apply the traced map, pressing it down firmly. Leave it to dry several hours under a weight.

The map now holds the puzzle together. It must be cut apart. To do this cutting, use a small manicure scissor or half a razor blade as these implements will cut around tiny curves nothing else can reach.

When daintily colored, these maps are appealing to adults as well as to children.

Favors Chess As Military Training

By the Canadian Press

Toronto

Military authorities at Ottawa are being urged to consider the possibility of including chess in the curriculum of training for military men.

Bernard Freedman, secretary of the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association, wrote in the current issue of the association's bulletin that in reply to preliminary suggestions the department of national defense has stated that chess is already a popular game with enlisted persons "and it is encouraged in every way possible." The department added that all the voluntary organizations supplying entertainment and recreation facilities to the men of the forces include chess in their supplies, and the game is played in every concentration where Canadian troops are stationed.

"We truly think that chess should be part of the curriculum of the training of military men," Mr. Freedman has declared.

At present he is seeking information on the attitude of United States military authorities towards the game, after which the national defense department at Ottawa again will be approached.

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The Home Forum

Journey of Pericles

ONE DAY WE decided to take two of our horses for a journey. Mardy came hauling her trailer behind the car, a pair of ears sticking over the trailer sides. The ears belonged to Mardy's little mare, Dinah, who knows all about trailers. She rode to the High Sierras in one.

I brought our gray Pericles out of the pasture and he stood staring, while Mardy turned car and trailer around. Dinah caught sight of him and whinnied shrilly, and Pericles looked wide-eyed. He is used to seeing Dinah walking on her own four legs.

The thing to do, we decided, was to unload Dinah and put Pericles in alone at first. Dinah backed out with a brisk clatter of hoofs, and looked at Pericles coyly. When we showed him that there was hay in the manger, he marched right in. Dinah crowded in beside him and looked around happily. She loves company.

* * *

I kept wondering what Pericles would think of the wide world. So far, he had traveled no farther than his own hoofs could take him in a day's journey. It had been a long time since he had seen a place he had never seen before. Today he was going to mountains taller than any he'd ever climbed.

For some miles, the country looked familiar. But, when we began to ascend, we were in new land. There is a place where the road climbs and dips before it climbs again, and right there you get the first delicious whiff of high country. The air smells tangy as a good apple—mountain mists have lain across the hills and intensified the fragrance of all that grows on mountainsides. Horses should love to sniff that air. I glanced back to see what Pericles was doing. But he seemed to be asleep.

* * *

The highway went winding, up and up. We turned off the pavement onto a dirt road that took us past meadows and ranch houses and pastures. We drove slower now; and, whenever I looked back, I saw the horses' ears alert. They began calling to every horse they saw in pasture.

We hurried past the gate of a friend's ranch and followed the road further to find a good place to leave the car and trailer. We wanted to go riding in and surprise our friends. Under a mossy oak seemed a good place for parking, and the horses were delighted to back out of the trailer and feel unmoving earth beneath their hoofs. We saddled the horses and they stepped eagerly along the soft road.

* * *

Galloping up to the ranch house, we discovered Fred prone beneath an oak tree. He blinked awake, recognized us, and at once became the gracious host. The family had gone to town. But Fred knew what the housewife would have done had she been home. It didn't do any good to tell him we had already had lunch. We were fed again and, while we ate, Fred told us all that had been going on since Mardy had last been here. He talks with a faint Spanish accent that gives his words an interesting sound.

He took us on a tour of inspection through his garden, where beans and tomatoes, cucumbers and squash grew colorfully as flowers; we admired the thick walls of the adobe house where he has lived since he was a boy, and we drank quantities of cold well water. Then we felt like riding some more.

* * *

Fred said he should be picking beans. But he didn't pick beans; he went off and caught old Barney. Barney is one of the most charming horses I know. He is young, but you always think of him as old Barney. He is big enough to help with the plowing as well as work as cowhorse; and, whatever he does, he does in a methodical and unhurried way. He is friendly as a monstrous dog. When Barney is unhitched after a morning's plowing, he eats his oats and then lies down beside his master in the shade. I'd love to see Barney taking his noon siesta.

With the big bay horse in the lead, we rode a hillside trail through horse-high chaparral. We looked toward a mountain where pine trees stood straight into the sky. Fred had a story about every hill and trail. Here he had seen twin fawns in the spring; over there was where an antlered buck had stared at him with proud disdain; in the canyon, he had seen a mother coyote with three half-grown pups. It must be good to grow up in one small section of country, know every foot of land, and be acquainted with its animals.

* * *

Sunset light was on the mountains as we rode back to the trailer. Distant mist held apricot coloring, and in colored sky above a colored mountain we saw the evening star. It was like an orange. Very soon it was dark over the mountains, and lamps in ranch house windows looked like small lost stars.

To save Dinah the extra trailer ride up my bumpy road and back, we unloaded Pericles at Mardy's turning and I started riding up the dark road. Here it wasn't even starlight, but Pericles didn't need to see. He knew every inch of this way and he trotted with a happy little spring in his steps. By the feel of him beneath me, I could tell that he was glad to be back in his home valley.

We met some dark shapes on the road which turned out to be some of our own cows. We herded them on before us; and, when we reached home, I tied Pericles by the barn a few minutes while I coped with starving calves.

When I found time to unsaddle him, I asked him how he had liked the day.

His answer was a vast yawn.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WATER BIRDS, FISHING": *An Engraving by Marjorie Firth*

ARTISTS HAVE THE twofold joy of recognizing lovely qualities in nature and then, in their turn, expressing them to others. In the accompanying engraving, we may share, if we will, the artist's pleasure in the gleaming white birds floating down, without effort, to the dark silent pool. Half hidden, the water lies beneath the glossy leaves.

Summer Evening

White moth clings
With whirring wings;
Street light flickers through.

Silver leaves
Of poplar trees
Draw the moonbeams, too.

Breathing low,
The lilacs blow
Thoughts which lovers keep.

Plaintive loon
Cries to the moon—
Hush! The world's asleep.

MARIANNE ROBERTSON

A New Verb Is Made

THE BEST OF ALL word-makers are the unlettered. Professor Gildersleeve said that the masses own the language. . . . Aristotle advised writers to "speak as the common people do." And I can not resist quoting Brander Matthews again: "The words evolved in the workshop and in the street are likely to be less pretentious and more picturesque than any put together in the library and in the laboratory. Often they have a vernacular vigor of their own, almost Elizabethan in its freshness."

He goes on to discuss "the immemorial privilege of making a verb out of a noun, a privilege which is one of the most precious possessions of our English speech"; and to quote Theodore Roosevelt's record of having witnessed the birth of a new and brilliantly expressive verb.

When Roosevelt was a ranch-owner and had been felling trees with his men, he happened to overhear one of them say, "Bill cut down fifty-three, I cut forty-nine, and the boss he *beavered* down seventeen." Roosevelt, who always enjoyed a good joke on himself, went on, "Those who have never seen the stump of a tree gnawed down by a beaver will understand the exact force of the comparison."—From "Unborn Words," by ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER, in his "Peter Pantheism." (New York: Macmillan.)

Spoofing One's Biographer

PICKARD QUESTIONED WHITTIER closely about his boyhood from the age of six—as far back as the poet would admit any specific memory. Though he points out repeatedly in the course of his biography that Whittier had a fondness for gentle spoofing, he seems never to have suspected that the solemn old Quaker was amusing himself a bit on unessentials at the expense of his admiring Boswell.

For instance, there is the story of how the heroic ox, Old Butler, saved Greenleaf's life. This ox, the partner of Old Buck, being a very hefty animal, one day started lickety-split (as Uncle Remus would say) down a steep hillside on which Greenleaf had posted himself. . . . Unable to stop himself, Old Butler took a flying leap over the boy, who, it is conceded, was stooping down. Says Pickard, "The noble creature leaped straight out into the air, over the head of the boy, and came to the ground far below with a tremendous concussion and without serious injury to himself." Anybody familiar with the Yankee ox, which can be hastened only the merest trifle if you drive nails into him, would doubtless have admired to see that jump. . . .

The real virtue of the ox story is that it shows Whittier's very Yankee sense of suppressed drollery better than any of the incidents cited by Pickard for that purpose. . . .

When Whittier was nine, President Monroe and the circus (*vide* Pickard) came to Haverhill on the same day; and, being Quaker, Greenleaf got no chance to see either. Next day he went to Haverhill to seek out at least the footprints of the "greatest man in the country" and was delighted to locate elephant tracks which he felt sure were the President's. Certainly Pickard could "take it"—and chatting with him about old times must have been a real pleasure for the aged poet. — From "Whittier, Bard of Freedom," by WHITMAN BENNETT. (Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press.)

Highest Flight

What glistens
on the new flower
is more than rain.
What listens
in the new hour
with birds again
is nearer
to the full shower,
and clearer
than the bird's power.
A bird can sing,
but a man can put his heart awing.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

They Should Be Shelled by the Family

"ONE OF THE most startling developments of modern times is the presence of the green pea," Mr. Appleyard said, with that slight air of gloom that is so becoming to his handsome set of features. . . . His wife did not even groan; being used to it, and at once admitted that there is something monotonous about being able to serve peas every day in the year. It is true, she says, that peas, frozen as they leave the vines in New Mexico or California, rushed eastward in refrigerator cars with lumps of ice lurking among them, bought by the pound, shelled in basement kitchens, and served about thirty-nine to a person in silver vegetable dishes are only a feeble, though pleasant, imitation of the real thing.

She knows that peas frozen in a chunk and carried home in a neat carton are the bride's best friend, but that just makes her glad that she took up that career when friendship was a less chilly business. Real peas, she considers, should be measured—if they are measured at all—by the peck. For anyone with a mathematical mind a pound to a person before the peas are shelled is about right. Mrs. Appleyard, however, thinks in terms of baskets. "The big brown basket heaping full," she will say; or, "There are only eight of us. Take the willow basket near the stove."

To be at their best for Mr. Appleyard they must be "telephone" peas, grown in New England, tender green globes of New England sunshine and rain. They must be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Then they will be ready in July. Mrs. Appleyard thinks they are best if they are picked when the sun is shining on them and the pods hang like pieces of translucent jade in the warm green twilight of the vines. They should be cooked within three hours of the time they are picked. Half an hour is better. They should be brought to the table in a capacious dish, preferably a deep bowl of honest brown earthenware so hot that it cannot be passed around, but must stand steaming fragrantly until it is empty. It is always empty. Mrs. Appleyard long ago gave up the idea of a few left for the vegetable salad for the Grange supper or enough for a cream soup to-morrow. . . .

No matter how they are cooked, if the subtlest perfection of flavor is to be enjoyed, they should be shelled by the family: shelled, not in any kitchen—no matter how sanitary, nor how gleaming with labor-saving equipment—but on a wide, shady porch where the sun flickers through elms and maples, where the wind blows the warm scent of drying hay and clover through the rustling leaves.

The air is full of pleasant sounds: the rush and gurgle of the brook; crows in argument among the pines; the rhythmic clatter of the mowing machine. A woodpecker is swinging back his scarlet-marked head and tapping out a message in Morse code on the Dutchess apple tree. The hummingbird's wings whirr as his ruby throat quivers among the larkspur. With the thunder of wheels and of horses' feet another load of hay rumbles into the barn. Into this symphony comes the pleasantest sound of all: the stinging rattle of peas falling into a shining tin pan.

Peas so shelled, Mrs. Appleyard believes, are more than food. Eating them, even three helpings at a meal, is not gluttony, but a rite.

They are summer itself. — From "Mrs. Appleyard's Year," by LOUISE ANDREWS KENT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"This is the work of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT shall we do, that we might work the works of God?" So questioned the people who had been part of the multitude Jesus had fed in the wilderness. There they had witnessed his never-failing ability to "work the works of God." Answering their query, Jesus charged them straightly, "This is the work of God, that ye believe on him whom he hath sent."

And if this charge were put to us here today, what might be our rejoinder? Quickly we might proclaim our belief in Christ Jesus; but is it not true that many Christians who proclaim their belief in the Master have not accepted his life and works in their entirety, but have rejected those portions that may have taxed their credulity?

When Jesus told those inquirers who had followed him into Capernaum that they were to "believe on him," he did not mean that they were to believe only what they wished to, and reject that which seemed beyond their grasp regarding his career. On the other hand, he told his followers on a different occasion that those who believed on him should do not only the works he did, but "greater works" (John 14:12). Jesus' own words therefore have made it imperative that we believe not merely in his personal power to do the healing work, and in conformity with his statement Christian Science teaches that spiritual power is available to all. Therefore we can and must accept the Christ, which Jesus so wonderfully manifested, if we would "work the works of God."

In a study of the Gospels one will observe no resort to drugs, no chicanery or suggestion entering into the healing work of Christ Jesus. A clear exposition of his method of dealing with inharmony has been given by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, who writes on pages 476 and 477 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

"What shall we do, that we might work the works of God?" In answer to this question, as we ask it of ourselves, we see first that, as we accept Jesus' teaching, we believe wholly on him whom God hath sent. To heal inharmony of every name and nature, then, we must first of all behold man in the image and likeness of God. Where inharmony is suggesting its presence, whether in degrading conditions, ill-health, want of supply or peace, right there is where we must begin our work of perceiving the man of God's creating, who, reflecting his Maker, remains in his spiritual state of unchanging perfection. Regarding spiritual existence Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 492), "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality." We shall not dwell on the negative, the inharmonious aspect longer than is necessary to realize its unreality, since it is without creator or cause.

Does this mean that we shall gloss over wrong conditions, or pretend there is no inharmony to be overcome? No, indeed, for Jesus never adopted this method of dealing with diseased conditions of whatever sort. His command to one whom he healed was rather that he "sin no more;" to another, that he rise; to another, that he take up his bed and walk. And since those who requested healing were in every case healed, obeying his injunction to perform whatever activity was named in each case, we acquiesce in the statement that "this correct view of man healed the sick."

A heartening example of the efficacy of Jesus' method of healing came to a student of Christian Science who received a letter describing an illness on the part of the writer, attended by dread of its advancement due to inheritance. As the recipient read the account, he realized quite naturally the truth that the perfect man is, in reality, God's own likeness, whose only parent is the loving Father-Mother God, from whom good alone can be inherited. He saw quickly that there is "no fear in love," as John writes, and since God is Love, ever present and all-powerful, there is no room or cause for fear. Subsequently he learned that upon the receipt of his answering letter setting forth these facts, harmony and freedom were quickly experienced by the other student. Through beholding "in Science the perfect man" the Scientist had worked "the works of God" with healing result.

All may embark immediately on this healing ministry. Christian Science shows us the way, and we need remain in doubt no longer as to our ability to do His works, since Jesus promised "greater works" would be done if we "believe on him whom [God] hath sent."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Das ist Gottes Werk"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„WAS SOLLEN wir tun, daß wir Gottes Werke wirken?", fragten einige aus dem Volk, das Jesus in der Wüste gespeist hatte. Dort waren sie Zeugen seiner nie versagenden Fähigkeit gewesen, „Gottes Werke zu wirken". Als Antwort auf ihre Frage ermahnte sie Jesus unumwunden: „Das ist Gottes Werk, daß ihr an den glaubet, den er gesandt hat".

Und wenn auch wir hier heute so ermahnt würden, was würden wir wohl darauf erwidern? Wir könnten unverzüglich erklären, daß wir an Christus Jesus glauben. Ist es aber nicht wahr, daß viele Christen, die erklären, daß sie an den Meister glauben, sein Leben und seine Werke nicht in ihrer Vollständigkeit angenommen haben, sondern jene Teile zu glauben abgelehnt haben, die sie wohl nicht begriffen haben?

Als Jesus zu jenen Fragestellern, die ihm nach Kapernaum gefolgt waren, sagte, daß sie „an ihn glauben" sollten, meinte er nicht, daß sie nur das glauben sollten, was sie wollten, und verwerfen könnten, was ihnen in seiner Laufbahn unfaßlich schien. Anderseits sagte er zu seinen Nachfolgern bei einer andern Gelegenheit, daß diejenigen, die an ihn glauben, nicht nur die Werke, die er tat, sondern noch „größere" (Joh. 14, 12) tun sollten. Jesu eigene Worte verbieten uns daher zu glauben, daß er bloß auf Grund einer persönlichen Kraft heilte; und in Übereinstimmung mit seiner Erklärung lehrt die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß geistige Kraft allen zu Gebote steht. Daher können und müssen wir den Christus annehmen, den Jesus so wunderbar bekundete, wenn wir „Gottes Werke wirken" wollen.

In den Evangelien finden wir keine Andeutung, daß Christus Jesus Arzneien, Kunstgriffe oder Gedankenbeeinflussung beim Heilen anwandte. Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft Mary Baker Eddy hat klar ausgeführt, wie er mit Disharmonie verfuhr. Sie schreibt auf Seite 476 und 477 des Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm da erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken".

„Was sollen wir tun, daß wir Gottes Werke wirken?" Fragen wir dies uns selber, so sehen wir in unserer Antwort vor allem, daß wir, wenn wir Jesu Lehre annehmen, ganz an den glauben, den Gott gesandt hat. Um also Disharmonie jeder Art zu heilen, müssen wir vor allem den Menschen in Gottes Bild und Gleichnis sehen. Gerade dort, wo uns Disharmonie ihre Anwesenheit einflüstert, ob in ernjedrigenden Zuständen, in Krankheit, Mangel an Versorgung oder Frieden, müssen wir arbeiten, den Menschen der Schöpfung Gottes wahrzunehmen, der als Widerspiegelung seines Schöpfers in seinem geistigen Zustand unwandelbarer Vollkommenheit bleibt. Hinsichtlich des geistigen Daseins hat Mrs. Eddy geschrieben (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 492): „Um richtig folgern zu können, sollten wir nur eine Tatsache vor Augen haben, nämlich das geistige Dasein. In Wirklichkeit gibt es kein anderes Dasein; denn das Leben kann nicht mit seinem Ungleichnis, der Sterblichkeit, vereinigt werden". Wir werden bei dem verneinenden, dem unharmonischen Anblick nicht länger verweilen als nötig ist, seine Unwirklichkeit zu erkennen, da er keinen Schöpfer und keine Ursache hat.

Bedeutet dies, daß wir falsche Zustände bemänteln sollen, oder daß wir vorgeben sollen, daß keine Disharmonie zu überwinden sei? Gewiß nicht, denn Jesus verfuhr nie in dieser Weise mit kranken Zuständen irgend welcher Art. Vielmehr gebot er einem, den er geheilt hatte: „Sündige hinfort nicht mehr"; einem andern: „Stehe auf"; einem andern: „Nimm dein Bett und gehe hin". Und da diejenigen, die ihn um Heilung baten, in jedem Falle geheilt wurden, weil sie seinem Gebot gehorchten und taten, was er sie tun hieß, willigen wir in die Erklärung ein, daß „diese korrekte Anschauung vom Menschen die Kranken heilte".

Einen ermutigenden Fall der Wirksamkeit des Heilverfahrens Jesu erlebte ein Christlicher Wissenschafter, dem ein anderer Wissenschafter schrieb, daß er an einer ererbten Krankheit leide und deren weiteres Umsichgreifen befürchte. Nachdem er den Brief gelesen hatte, vergegenwärtigte er sich ganz natürlich die Wahrheit, daß der vollkommene Mensch in Wirklichkeit Gottes eigenes Gleichnis ist, dessen einziger Vater der liebende Vater-Mutter-Gott ist, von dem man nur Gutes erben kann. Er sah sofort, daß „Furcht nicht in der Liebe ist", wie Johannes erklärt, und daß Furcht keinen Raum und keine Ursache hat, da Gott die Liebe ist, die immer gegenwärtig und allmächtig ist. Später erfuhr er, daß der andere Wissenschafter nach Empfang seines Antwortschreibens, worin er ihm diese Tatsachen klargemacht hatte, schnell wiederhergestellt und befreit war. Dadurch, daß er „in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen" sah, hatte er mit heilendem Ergebnis „die Werke Gottes" gewirkt.

Alle können mit diesem heilenden Wirken sofort beginnen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns den Weg, und wir brauchen über unsere Fähigkeit, Seine Werke zu wirken, nicht länger im Zweifel zu bleiben, da Jesus verhieß, daß „größere Werke" getan werden würden, wenn wir „an den glauben, den Gott gesandt hat".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Buttercup Time

It's June, and butter can be yellow now—
For all the buttercups, in sunny fields,
Are of a shining gold which tempts my cow
With riches that no winter manger yields.

I like to have a meadow come to tea.
I like to tell—although I should not boast—
That any day of June can bring to me
Some buttercups to spread upon my toast!

ADIN BALLOU

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Intimate Message: Washington

Nation Calling for Your Scrap Rubber and Metals ..... *By R. L. S.*

Down to date the collection of scrap and salvage by the public has been rather a lark. It has been on an amateur basis. In a month or so, under quasi-governmental auspices it is going to take a definite part in the war. The drive may be carried on so intensively and continuously that it will leave a permanent trace on the American character. In any event it will be large enough in connection with some shortages, particularly the critical ones of copper, steel, and rubber, to make a difference in war production. Officials are already counting on this, and WPB statistics of expected annual output are based on the supposition of the greatest scrap reclamation campaign in all history.

Take copper to start off with. There is something mysterious about the copper shortage. Copper mining in America is almost exclusively in the hands of three companies, Phelps Dodge, Anaconda and Kennecott. They control 90 per cent of production. Production has been slow to show a war pick-up.

In the background a bitter controversy is now going on over the cause of this retarding. Newspapermen are not permitted to publish estimates of the copper shortage nor figures of the present tonnage extraction. Before it is over it is likely that the Truman Committee will take another look at the copper situation.

An Alarming Shortage

But in the meantime there is no doubt that there is a shortage, an alarming shortage. It is so serious that William L. Batt, Chairman of the WPB Requirements Committee, came out in the open with what other WPB officials have been saying off the record for months and declared on Wednesday that ammunition lines may have to slow down before long because of copper and brass scarcity. Shell brass, incidentally, is composed of 70 per cent copper and 30 per cent zinc.

This is where the scrap campaign comes in. Officials expect to get 1,800,000 tons of copper from domestic production and imports this year. They expect to get another 300,000 tons from "recovery of scrap." That is a ratio of 1 to 6. Much of this scrap recovery will take place right in the industry itself. But a good deal will represent the collection by the public of odds and ends of copper wire, brass fixtures and old gutters.

Copper coins represent about 19,000 tons and for the time being will be spared. But there is talk, if the shortage gets bad enough, of requisitioning copper in civilian use. Before this step is taken it may be wise to let the public know a little more about production figures. The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union presented a sort of "Reuther plan" for copper last year, and after some hesitation, labor's co-operation was accepted. The first model joint labor-management council will be set up at Butte, Montana, next week. Even so, two facts are plain: the copper shortage is alarming, and the public will be asked to help out.

"Every Ounce of Rubber"

The same thing holds true of rubber. New York City has just put its scrap rubber collection campaign on a systematic basis. The odd thing here is that, according to a joint official statement May 22, "the flow of scrap rubber to reclaiming plants has greatly diminished" since Pearl Harbor.

This is partly due, no doubt, to the absence of any systematic, nation-wide salvage campaign, plans for which may be announced soon. In the meantime the Government says "old tires, tubes, rubber shoes, hose, bathing caps and other articles must be turned in . . . every American must see to it that every ounce of old rubber he owns gets into war channels."

What America can do in the way of collecting scrap and salvage was shown in the paper campaign. The results of this drive were so vast as to be a little alarming. The local Boy Scout troop had this writer hard at work hauling baled newspapers to the scrap dealers, and in a short time the program had to be curtailed. So much paper came in over the nation that officials couldn't dispose of it all.

It once more taught the lesson that the public is willing, and that a lot of advance organization is needed to make such a drive a success. This was the lesson of the early ill-starred aluminum collection drive.

Steel at Top of List

One of the biggest shortages is steel. "The importance of gathering all the scrap iron and steel possible to feed back into the furnaces," WPB tells the public, "cannot be overemphasized. The industry needs and will continue to need all the scrap it can get."

The Government needs nickel, manganese, chromium, aluminum, tin and dozens of other things. There is a shortage of about everything in the new shortage economy. What the Government wants in fact is "a vast increase in civilian co-operation to speed up the flow of scrap"; and secondly: "Careful handling of scrap and secondary metal by industry to get the greatest possible use from it."

Plans now underway indicate pretty clearly that the junk dealer is going to take on a new war dignity. It is obvious that unsightly American refuse piles are going to be combed. A big organization job lies ahead. But meanwhile there is nothing to stop the individual family from beginning the work now, and starting rubber, copper, steel and other golden junk on the way to the war, via some charitable organization or some favorite junkman.

The Country Speaks: New York

Belgium Typical of World Changes ..... *By Alexander Williams*

There was a time in Europe when strong men such as Charlemagne and Charles the Hammer could raise themselves to kingship, but today that time has passed because the world has changed so much. So much that seemed vigorous has sunk, decrepit—the old things gone forever.

If proof were needed that the old order has changed, it may be found today in unlimited measure in Belgium, the second anniversary of whose occupation by Adolf Hitler's armies rolled around on May 28. Nothing that the Nazis have done in two years has dented Belgian moral resistance to Hitler, and no other country in continental Europe is more opposed than Belgium to Hitler's bid for power.

On the second anniversary of the German occupation, there came to New York copies of Belgium's underground newspaper, La Libre Belgique, worthy successor to the clandestine newspaper of world-wide fame that bore the same title in 1914-18. The publication today is more like a professional newspaper than was the little sheet of 20 years ago; and it is just as patriotic as was its predecessor. It is now being found in many letter boxes and on doorsteps throughout Belgium, and the German commander in Brussels finds a copy at his door every morning.

"Peter Pan" is the pen-name of its editor, but the only resemblance he bears to Barrie's fantastic little character is his ability to appear in unexpected places. He went to England recently and conferred with officials of the Belgian Government-in-Exile, returning to Belgium unharmed. His mission is what the name of his newspaper implies—free Belgium; end to German rule; end to the merciless killing of men and women whose only crime is love of liberty.

The Belgians' country has been one of the oldest battlegrounds in Europe, having been shuffled about among the kings for centuries. It was an independent kingdom first in 1598, but reverted back to Spain in 1621. It was given to Austria in 1713 and was a short-lived republic in 1787. Then all Europe was rocked by the French Revolution, and Napoleon brought it into France. After his fall it was again united with Holland, but revolted against the Dutch in 1830 and its independence recognized by the London Conference of Powers and neutralized by the Concert in 1832, an agreement which was repeated in 1870.

Some of the darkest days in the nation's history—days comparable to those that are now counted—began in August, 1914, when the Germans, having battered down Liege, occupied Belgium and administered its affairs as an occupied country until the evacuation was completed in November, 1918.

Beligans who lived through those days see the present as a vastly more difficult time. Their King, son of their sovereign during the first World War, is now a prisoner to the Germans. Many of their countrymen are forced to labor in Germany, and La Libre Belgique reports approximately 25 Belgian patriots are slain every month by the Nazis in their "vain effort to stem pro-British sentiment." Even in Unoccupied France, it reports that Belgians "live in assigned quarters not unlike the Jewish ghettos of Central Europe, and are forced to work in slave gangs."

During all this Belgium has not been free of severe criticism by some of her one time comrades-in-arms. But this is being cleared up and her role in the 18 days of fighting that followed the turning of the Maginot Line is becoming better appreciated.

This misunderstanding has been attributed to the charge by Paul Reynaud on May 26, 1940, that the Belgian Army surrendered, "suddenly, unconditionally, in full campaign, at the order of its King, without forewarning its French and English comrades-in-arms, opening the route to Dunkirk to the German divisions." Factual denial of this has come from Sir Roger Keyes, Admiral of the British Fleet, who was with King Leopold at the headquarters of his Army throughout the campaign in Belgium.

"I had unrivaled opportunities for observing the course of events," Sir Roger said. "I am glad to have this opportunity of declaring that King Leopold was steadfast in his loyalty to the Allies and did everything in his power to help their armies."

Lieut. Col. Robert Duncan Brown, United States Military Attaché in Belgium, saw the surrender as "the only possible solution for King Leopold" and that "those who say to the contrary have witnessed neither the battle nor the German aviation."

"I saw both," Colonel Brown added.

General Viscount Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium, also denied categorically the French charge.

Today Belgium is carrying on, and when the Allies launch their continental European offensive, the Belgians, as of old, will be with them in freedom's fight.

To Change the Subject:

Tiring Reflections on Tires ..... *By R. H. Markham*

Did you ever hear of Eureka? I mean the town, not the Greek word. And I mean the one in Kansas, not the 23 others. It's located in the southeastern corner of the Sunflower State, and during this year of exceptionally bountiful rains is a very attractive place.

I had to stop there to change busses on the way from Eldorado to Independence. You'd think that a classical area, with its Eldorados, Emporias, Eurekas, Utopias, and Virgils. Still, not all is poetry and paradise, even in Eureka in June, as I learned when I changed vehicles there. On entering my new bus I heard the driver shout at the top of his voice, "Hey, Hey, Hey!" Then he began vociferously to honk.

It was quite plain that he was not making all that noise just to welcome me, so I asked him what the matter was.

"See that bus just pulling out there?" he exclaimed.

"What's wrong with it? Did someone miss it?" I asked.

"No, it's going to have a flat."

"How do you know?"

"I saw the right front tire, as it passed. Halfway down, already! But I couldn't make the driver hear. He was as deaf as a horse going home to its oats."

"Oh, I guess it won't cause an accident," I ventured.

"'Tain't that," he said, "but he'll ruin his tire. Roads are long and lonely here," he went on, "and trains scarce. Without tires, we'll be just the same as snowed in."

Then we left Eureka and as we rode along, mile after mile, without seeing village or hamlet or farmhouse, I realized that tires out there are as precious as oases in a desert.

Two days later I went out to the gates of a vast Oklahoma war plant which is under construction. It was 18 miles from a main population center. Evening had come and the principal day shift was returning from work. I passed an unbroken line of moving cars fully 10 miles long. Most of the vehicles were far from new, as was natural, for they belonged to poor men. All the owners and many of the autos had passed through more than one depression. Many of the faces and many of the tires which I saw were worn—some worn rough, others worn smooth.

Practically every car contained four or five or six grimy, dust-covered, overalled men. Many of them had been at toil 10 heavy hours. They wearily leaned against one another in the old automobiles and before they had gone a mile from the site of the war plant hundreds were fast asleep. In car after car I noted that only the driver was awake.

The long line of war workers moved slowly, in the midst of thick clouds of yellow dust, and often stopped. It stopped that cars with flats might be maneuvered to the side of the narrow road and leave room for the others to pass. As I advanced slowly against this line of men preparing democracy's arsenal I counted 25 stranded cars. I observed little groups of tired men trying to put new patches on tubes already completely blotched with patches.

It was during the last week in May that I saw that dramatic procession. By next week those 25 flats may increase to 50; in the heat of midsummer they will mount to hundreds daily. And this is one of the most vital war projects in the world. The war plans of America depend on that line of workers and on others like it. On those worn tires are carried the hopes of humanity—of Norway, France, China and of freedom itself.

If you should take a tire off a war bomber you would be considered a treasonable saboteur.

If you should use tires for pleasure, while that line of war toilers slows down for lack of tires, what should that be called?

The Voice of Yanks From 'Down Under'

Disks made by Red Cross from camp radiocasts in Australia tell the story of an A. E. F.

WASHINGTON—The American Red Cross is co-operating with the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Mutual Broadcasting System in conducting a daily radio program of personal messages from American troops stationed in Australia to their families in the United States, Chairman Norman H. Davis announced recently.

The programs, which bring the voices of the men of the American forces in Australia into thousands of homes in the United States, are carried over most Mutual affiliated stations daily at 11:15 a. m., E. W. T.

Unique in the history of the Red Cross, the new project assists the Red Cross in carrying out its obligation under Congressional Charter to act as a medium of communication between the men of the armed forces and their families, Chairman Davis said.

As a souvenir of the radiocasts, the American Red Cross sends individual records of each service man's message to his family. The records are suitable for replaying on phonographs.

Under the plan, the messages of the service men are transcribed by the Australia Broadcasting Commission at camps and bases in Australia. They are reviewed by Army censors and radioed by short wave to the United States, where transcriptions are made by the Mutual Broadcasting System. The transcriptions are radiocast over the Mutual System.

Individual Records

The master recording of the radiocast is rushed to Red Cross headquarters in Washington, where it is recorded on the individual records for the families of the men.

So it was that on a day not long ago a new phonograph record was added to the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Henri C. Brockdorff, Takoma Park, Md.

Devoted music lovers as they are, the recording of a Brahms symphony or a Beethoven sonata could not compare with the small six-inch platter on which was a message from their son, Private Calvin Brockdorff, on duty with the armed forces in Australia.

The presentation was made by Walter Bohan, American Red Cross field director for military centers in this area, with headquarters at Fort Myer.

It was a typical American family gathering which assembled to hear the first run of the soldier son's voice. Mr. Brockdorff, the boy's father, claimed the privilege of adjusting the platter and operating the phonograph. Mrs. Brockdorff seated herself on a hassock near the instrument, while their five daughters, one young son, Beverly, and several grandchildren crowded up closely so they would not miss a word of Calvin's message.

Welcome Voice

"Everybody quiet, please," Mr. Brockdorff said as he turned the switch. For a moment the low rolling hum of the disc was the only sound heard in the big living room. Then came cheerful deep bass tones:

"Hello, Mother and Dad, and all my brothers and sisters, and hello to the two best people I know, Peggy and Cliff. I also want to say hello to Mr. and Mrs. Childs and all my friends who happen to be listening to this broadcast. We had a very nice trip over here on the boat. I worked in the ship's hospital all the way over, so that broke the monotony of looking at the water day in and day out. It really did seem shorter than the actual sailing time. Believe me, I was very happy when I put my feet on the good old solid earth once more. I only want to take one more boat trip and that's the one back to the States.

"This is a beautiful country and the people are so friendly and nice that for a while I thought it was an act they were putting on because they felt so sorry for us, being so far away from home. But now I'm convinced that they really are sincere in their actions and that's their natural way of acting.

Feel at Home

"The people have certainly done everything in their power to make us feel at home, but there's still a little something missing that won't be replaced until I get home. Mother, I want you and Peggy to write real soon and often. Peggy, I want you to remember all those plans we made before I left home, because we're going through with them when I get home and that won't be very long. Say 'Hi' to Cliff for me and don't let him forget me. Too bad you people are worrying about me. If you could see how well we are being treated you'd know there was no cause for worry.

"Now, as we don't have much time left on the air, I'll say goodbye, and keep your chins covered. It won't be long now!"

Associated Press; Wide World

American Army in the Antipodes Is Already Very Much on the Job

(1) Washing dishes, AEF version, in an outdoor camp kitchen. (2) Gun practice on one of the Australian transports that carried American troops to Australia, the crew wearing steel helmets and lifebelts. (3) Gen. Richard K. Sutherland (left) of the United States Army, and Col. W. D. Watson, Australian tank designer, in front of an Australian-built heavy cruiser tank. (4) At their new base somewhere in Australia, United States Flying Fortress crew members review their flight course on a map. Their huge bomber flew to Australia after meeting Jap forces around the Philippines. (5) A Bren gun-and-mortar carrier is examined by officers at a display of equipment for newly arrived United States Army troops. (6) Wearing his oxygen mask a crew member of a United States Flying Fortress emerges from his bomber. (7) An American soldier (left) shares a letter from home with one of his Australian friends as they sit on a park bench in Melbourne. (8) Eyes left without an order, American troops marching off to their quarters on arrival in Australia pass three Australian girls.

Jimmy Dykes Thinks Yankees May Be Dozen Games Ahead of Race by July 4th

Golf Is Due to Celebrate 200th Anniversary in 1954

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is weeping and mourning among golfers who have read or heard how one of the nationally known newspaper columnists has consigned the game to oblivion, where in his judgment (according to the general tenor of his article) it rightfully belongs. The least the golfers can do is to thank the columnist for this warning and begin immediately to dispose of their clubs and other golfing effects to those who did not read the article or scoffed at its forebodings.

The columnist's dismal prophecy on the impending decadence and passing of a game which has more than three million devotees in this country alone carries the writer back in memory to the era of around 1908, when he was reporting an open tournament at the Essex County Club an dwatching the play in the company of the sporting editor of one of the leading Boston dailies.

"Why don't you give more space to golf?" said I.

"I'll tell you," he said. "I like the game tremendously, myself; but it's only a fad, it won't last, so why devote a lot of space on something that's going to go by in a short time?"

How golf has grown needs no elaboration at this point. One of the most potent and pleasant angles to its growth is the opportunity it provides for father and son to play together in a game which finds them frequently on a basis of equal ability, affording interesting and often exciting competition, with family prestige at stake. It is largely because the sons have taken enthusiastically to the game through father's or mother's influence, and have taken to it at such an early age that we have made such notable progress in general playing skill in this country the last few years.

It will take something more than some writer's diatribe to consign to oblivion a game which has been in existence hundreds of years and which 12 years from now is due to have the 200th anniversary of the so-called "cradle of golf," St. Andrews, Scotland. It was there, in 1754, that the Royal and Ancient Golf Club was founded, the society that formed the rules of golf which, except for a few minor differences, have governed play throughout the world.

Wars have unsettled golf before now, temporarily stopped its progress and created many club problems. Some clubs never have recovered fully from the effects of the last World War and others may be knocked out by this one But the passing of a comparative few private clubs in the last quarter century has been much more than offset, as far as numbers playing the game is concerned, by the tremendous increase in the number of municipal public courses, along with many others of the semi-public type those in which there are financial concessions to golfers who join for a year, as contrasted to transients who pay as they play.

Gas rationing unquestionably has had some effect on playing attendance this season and probably will have more as time goes on equally as it has been cut down by the number of members who have gone into the service. The surprising thing is how well attendance has been maintained under these circumstances.

H. W. Pierce, Chairman of the Golf Committee at The Country Club, says that though the number of golf-playing cards issued for the first half of the season has been reduced about a quarter, the playing attendance thus far has been substantially up to last year's figures.

At Brae Burn, last Saturday, there were 278 individual players for the day, with approximately 335 rounds of golf played, while on Sunday there were 238 individuals, despite rain in the forenoon. The 278 Saturday compared with the biggest day of May, 1940, the 297 that stood as tops for any May of recent times, without any war to interfere. Total playing attendance for May of this year was 3,444, 58 more than May of two years ago and only 327 behind May of last year, despite that attendance last month must have been affected by the number of rainy or threatening days. The Hale America tournament last Sunday, for the benefit of the Red Cross, drew 84 starters.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

Player, Club	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
Gordon, Yankees	42	162	24	63	.391
Doerr, Red Sox	39	157	19	59	.376
Phelps, Pirates	31	83	10	31	.373
Dickey, Yankees	28	100	10	36	.360
Reiser, Dodgers	39	154	35	55	.357
Owen, Dodgers	33	95	17	32	.337

Home Runs

American		National	
Williams, Red Sox	15	Marshall, Giants	8
York, Tigers	13	Camilli, Dodgers	8
J. Di Maggio, Yks.	12	Ott, Giants	7
		F. McCorm'k, Reds	7

Runs Batted In

American		National	
Williams, Red Sox	57	Mize, Giants	39
J. Di Maggio, Yks.	42	Marshall, Giants	37
Doerr, Red Sox	41	Medwick, Dodgers	35

If Rudy York knocks in a hundred runs for Detroit he gets $5,000 more salary at the season's end. In 1940 his mark was 134, and in 1938 it was 127.

Lieb Scores Navy Tactics In Recruiting

GAINESVILLE, Fla., June 6 (AP) —Cheerful, easy-going Tom Lieb, who usually finds optimism on orange trees, took time out from coaching at the University of Florida yesterday to put a blast on Naval pre-flight school recruiting.

"I don't mind furnishing them with a coaching staff," said Lieb, who has lost four of his five aides, "but I hate to see them meddling with boys who are in school—trying to get an education and hoping for an opportunity to finish their work—just so they can have an outstanding football or basketball team."

Not in Line

Navy aviation pre-flight schools are located at Athens, Ga.; Chapel Hill, N. C.; Iowa City, Iowa, and St. Mary's, Calif. At Athens, Athletic Director Lieut. Commander B. L. Boynton deprecated emphasis on football, saying games with big-name schools were unimportant compared with development of able fliers.

Lieb, however, said he believed the Navy's tactics were "a little removed from the intention of the program," and added, "Their stimulation of football schedules and competition is not in line with their program of aviation. It's going to be hard to get kids to sign up for such a program when they read in the papers where one school has 10 All-Americas lined up for their team this year.

Bit of Disguise

"I believe there is quite a bit of disguise in the plan of the program," Lieb continued, "and it has been bad enough recruiting the few athletes when certain schools had only about six. But now, when they learn there are 200 officers to be stationed at each of these training schools and that they are all recruiting would-be fliers for their athletic program, the colleges are going to be hard-hit."

Lieb said Florida had installed a physical fitness program for all students, with the coaching staff turning to with hammer and saw to build an Army-tough obstacle course.

"When they get through with our program," he predicted, "the Army routine may be soft for them."

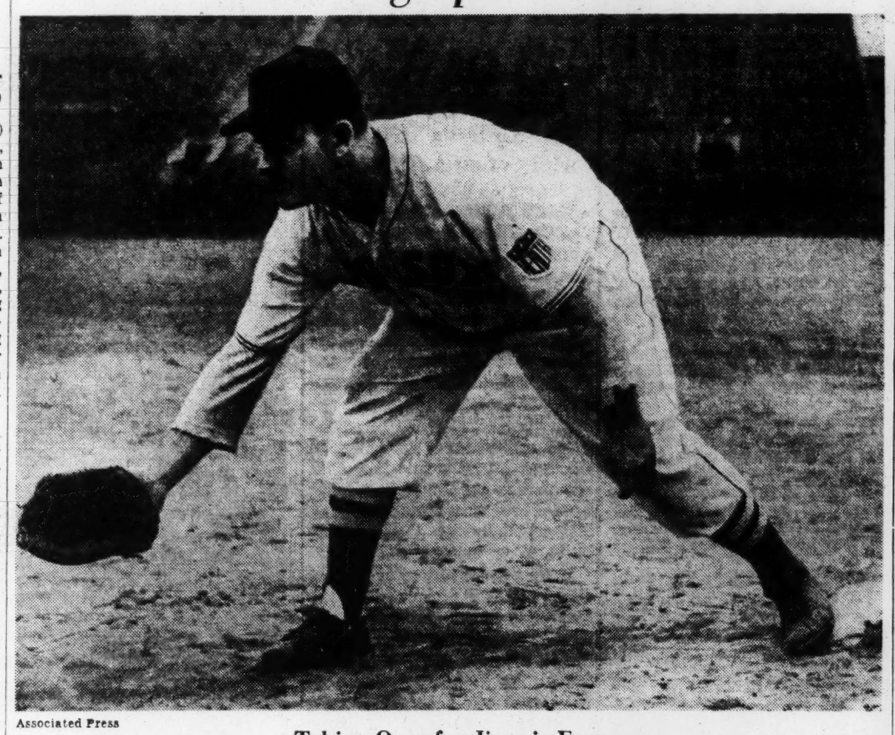
Indiana Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Indiana University's complete 1942 football schedule is as follows:

Sept. 26, Butler. Oct. 3, at Ohio State; 10, at Nebraska; 17, at Pittsburgh; 24, Iowa; 31, Iowa Cadets. Nov. 7, at Minnesota; 14, Kansas State; 21, At Purdue; 28, Fort Knox at Louisville, Ky.

Has Big Spot to Fill



Associated Press

Taking Over for Jimmie Foxx

Ulysses "Tony" Lupien, former Harvard first baseman and team captain, has had the first-base job on the Boston Red Sox dropped into his outstretched glove with the departure of Jimmie Foxx to the Chicago Cubs. According to Joe Cronin, Boston manager, it is up to Lupien to show he can hold the job.

Around The Hub

Golf Speculation

Speculation along the golfing front today revolved around whether New England would have any representation at the Hale America national golf tournament at Chicago June 18-21. As yet neither lanky Ted Bishop, Woodland amateur, nor Eddie Burke, husky Hamden, Conn., pro, have indicated that they will go.

These two yesterday led the semifinal qualifying test at Woodland, Bishop carding a 36-hole total of 142—even par—and Burke scoring three strokes higher. In all, 14 golfers were trying for the two places allotted to this section. Mel Demarais at 148 became the first alternate in case either Bishop or Burke failed to go, and Lester Kennedy at 149 became second alternate.

In a way it would be a shame if Bishop, present New England amateur champion and former State titleholder, cannot make the trip, for he unquestionably is one of the finest amateurs in the country today. Last summer, you will remember, he went to the semifinals of the national amateur, where he lost out in a bitter battle with Pat Abbott, one up.

* * *

Although many eyes were due to be turned on Gil Dodds, who was scheduled to make an attempt to break the old mile record of 4:19.2 in the N. E. A. A. A. U. track meet at Boston College this afternoon, many more eyes were sure to be watching the return engagement between Walter Hall of Tufts and George Gilson of Holy Cross in the high hurdles. Hall appeared to have won this event at the IC4-A meet last Saturday, only to have his victory taken away from him and given to Gilson after officials had viewed the movies.

* * *

Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., and Francisco Segura were the finalists today in the New England tennis championships at Hartford, the former ousting Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., of Cambridge, and the latter defeating Harris Everett of Jacksonville, Fla. Hope Knowles of Avon, Conn., won the women's singles yesterday when she scored a straight-set victory over Katharine Hubbell of Dedham, 6-2, 6-3.

* * *

The New England team, defending champion, was eliminated from the Eleonora R. Sears Cup competition by the Eastern States team yesterday at Philadelphia. The Eastern team was due to meet the Middle Atlantic States outfit for the title today.

* * *

Two teams scored 76s yesterday to tie for top honors in the annual mixed foursomes tournament at Oakley Country Club. The teams were related by more than the tie score, moreover, for Mrs. Julia Ogg Norby, partner of Wallace Hellstrom of Green Hill, is an aunt of Mrs. Donald McClusky, partner of Charley Donnelly of Grand View. Mrs .Norby is a sister and Mrs. McClusky a daughter of Willie Ogg, veteran professional at Worcester Country Club. Donnelly is the coach of the Holy Cross golf team.

Yankees, Dodgers Leading Without Much Opposition

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—What the war doesn't do to major league baseball it now appears that the New York Yankees and Brooklyn Dodgers will do.

In other words, if, as everyone hopes, the progress of the war is favorable enough for our side to permit the leagues to finish their races, the Yankees and Dodgers seem intent on seeing that there are no races to finish.

With the season less than one-third over, the pennants virtually are conceded to the clubs in question, and nobody yet has been able to work up a tremendous interest in a battle for second place. Maybe the majors this year should play split seasons, so all the teams could start from scratch again. At least the interest would perk up for a few days, although there is no reason to believe the result ultimately wouldn't be the same.

Yankees Again

It was pretty generally conceded that the Yankees would pull through without much trouble this year, but it develops the trouble is even less than anticipated.

The Yanks have been running along on two cylinders, so to speak Some of the fellows who were expected to make a big noise have been almost noiseless to date. Joe Di Maggio hitting at .260 and Charley Keller at .234 aren't the Joe Di Maggio and the Charley Keller we know.

No matter what goes wrong with the team, however, it wins. Anyone who has carried an armful of loose bundles knows how the opposing teams must feel. When one of the bundles threatens to fall and you make a grab for it, another starts slipping, and pretty soon the whole load scatters.

A pitcher ties up some of the Yankee hitters, and boom, another connects, and while the frantic hurler tightens up on that one, still another hits, and before he knows it the whole team is liable to tumble right on him.

Expected a Tougher Time

The Dodgers were expected to have a much tougher time of it, and now that they are booming along practically without opposition the theory is advanced that the league as a whole is weak this year.

We don't subscribe to that theory, for the simple reason that the Dodgers are winning on stout hitting, and just because players like Reiser, and Medwick, and Camilli, and Walker are hitting the ball doesn't mean that the teams they are playing are necessarily under par.

When the Yankees were a harder-hitting team than they are today nobody except National Leaguers claimed the team was a standout because the American League as a whole was weak. It was generally admitted that the Yankees were really a stout ball club.

Stout Club

And that's the way we look at the Dodgers. They're really a stout ball club, and trying to belittle them by running down the rest of the league not only isn't cricket, it's downright libelous.

If you go through the Dodger line-up position by position you will see that it doesn't have a weak spot, and to say that a team of such quality wins just because the opposition is weak is talking through a derby.

This is no attempt to build up either the Dodgers or Yankees as super teams, but we'd just like to give credit where credit is due.

How about starting a new campaign to break up the Yankees and Dodgers, anyway? They've started their own campaigns to break up the leagues.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Johnny (Double No-Hit) Vander Meer, Cincinnati southpaw, held Philadelphia Phils to one hit, a scratch single by Danny Litwhiler in the second frame, as Reds won, 7 to 0, at Philadelphia.

Three Years Ago

Dick Chapman, U. S. amateur, won French amateur golf title by defeating Jacques Leglise, 5 and 4, in final at St. Germain.

Five Years Ago

Eulace Peacock, University of Temple sprinter, won National A. A. U. Pentathlon crown, with firsts in broad jump and 100-yard dash, two seconds, and one third.

Back on the Baselines

Wide World

Returns to Diamond

Naval Lieut. Mickey Cochrane, former catcher for the Philadelphia Athletics and later manager of the world champion Detroit Tigers, resumes his familiar gestures as he coaches and manages the Great Lakes Naval Training Station nine.

White Sox Manager Sees Easy Year for Champions

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Take it from Jimmy Dykes, the American League pennant race is all over.

"It's a sad spectacle," said the manager of the White Sox, prior to opening a week-end series with the Red Sox at Fenway Park. "We all know what our job is in this league—slow down the Yankees. But who can do it? I thought for a while the Red Sox might, but I'm afraid now that they can't.

"Remember that the Yankees got where they are without Di Maggio and Keller hitting .300," Dykes continued. "When they start to hit, run for cover. Poor Joe McCarthy. He's liable to be a dozen games in front by July 4th.

None Steady

"We western clubs will just knock one another off," said Jimmy. "Cleveland actually has a good team, but has been erratic. Lou Boudreau has southpaw strength on paper, but has been getting only .500 ball from them. Al Milnar isn't the pitcher he was a year ago. The Browns will help the western clubs to make a respectable showing on this trip, but they haven't been steady either. In fact, none of us have been steady the way the Yankees are.

"The White Sox? We ought to score a few more runs with Taft Wright back. Joe Haynes has developed into a good relief pitcher. Joe Kuhel is playing great ball for me. The other night he stole home against the Tigers. Somebody told me I should put Wells in at shortstop; but Appling has been around for a long time and deserves a chance to get his eye back. Losing Thorny Lee has hurt us. After this eastern trip we spend three weeks at home. He may be ready to throw by then.

No Trading

"Do I think there'll be any trading? I doubt it. No club can spare anybody. I've claimed a dozen or more on the waiver list, but no use. No, we weren't interested in Jimmie Foxx. But I'd take Jeff Heath. Cleveland's Fleming, by the way, looks like the best new player in the West.

"I'd take a couple of men off Frank Frisch's hands if I could get them out of the National League. They tell me Frankie is ready to trade anybody, even his coaches. Understand the other night he asked waivers on 21 men. I can't say I blame him. I've been following the Pittsburgh box scores. But he's got a better ball club than it showed the last two weeks in May."

Briefs . . . The Red Sox and White Sox play a double-header at Fenway tomorrow . . . Dykes has nominated Ted Lyons and Bill Dietrich as his starting pitchers for the final day here . . . They will be opposed by Dick Newsome and Charley Wagner . . . It will be Newsome's first appearance since he beat the Athletics on May 23 . . . Monday is an open date in the Hub . . . The Browns open a three-day series here on Tuesday . . . Meanwhile, the Braves play two more at Cincinnati tomorrow and a single on Monday . . . On Tuesday they open in Pittsburgh.

* * *

Pete Fox will have a tough time getting back into the Red Sox line-up, the way Lou Finney is hitting the ball . . . Lou drove in three runs yesterday . . . Tony Lupien finally broke into the base hit column . . . He has been hitting the ball all right, but at fielders . . . Bob Quinn wants fans to vote on the starting time of the June 25 Braves-Cardinals Army-Navy relief funds game . . . Will it be 3 o'clock, 4, or 5? . . . Let Bob know by dropping him a letter at Braves Field . . . He wants, most of all, to please the defense workers . . . That was Yank Terry's third victory.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	34	11	.756	...
Cleveland	26	22	.542	9½
Detroit	28	24	.538	9½
Boston	24	22	.522	10½
St. Louis	26	25	.510	11
Washington	19	29	.396	16½
Chicago	18	29	.383	17
Philadelphia	20	33	.377	18

Results June 5

Boston 4, Chicago 2.
Washington 3, Detroit 2 (10 innings).
New York 6, Cleveland 3.
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0 (16 innings).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	34	14	.708	...
St. Louis	27	20	.574	6½
New York	26	24	.520	9
Boston	26	26	.500	10
Cincinnati	24	24	.500	10
Chicago	23	27	.460	12
Pittsburgh	20	28	.417	14
Philadelphia	16	33	.327	18½

Results June 5

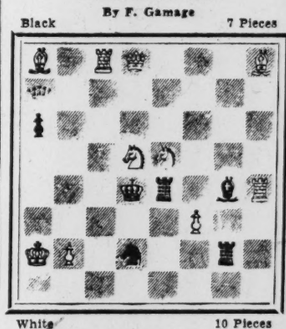
Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 5.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 3.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3 (10 inns.).
New York 3, St. Louis 1.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

June 6, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2459
By F. Gamage

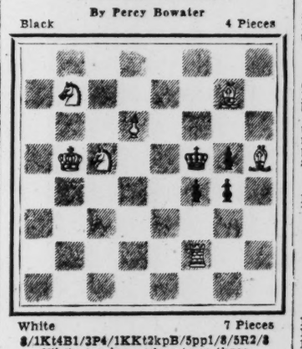
Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
B1RQ3B/q7/p7/3KtKt3/3kr1bR/5P2/-KP1kt2r1/8
White to play and mate in two
(Second Prize, 37th Tourney, British Chess Federation 1941.)

Problem No. 2460
By Percy Bowater

Black 4 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
8/1Kt4B1/3P4/1KKt2kpB/5pp1/8/5R2/8
White to play and mate in three
(Unpublished. Mr. Bowater's problems always are pleasing.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2457. Q-R4
No. 2458. 1. R-QB8 KxKt
2. B-B4ch
1. ..... PxKt
2. R-K8ch
1. ..... P-K3
2. PxP
1. ..... PxP
2. R-B7

End-Game No. 617. White wins: 1 P-QR4, PxPep; 2 R-Kt7ch, K-R; 3 Kt-B8, RxKt; 4 R-R7ch, K-Kt; 5 R-Kt7 mate. White's first move is necessary to keep Black's QR from checking!

End-Game No. 618

Black 14 Pieces

White 14 Pieces
Black played 1 . . . P-QB4, and soon was in trouble. Why? (Marshall-Petroff, Hamburg, 1930.)

Problem Tourney Award

Alain White, who consented to act as judge when the Informal Composing Tourney was announced on Nov. 8, 1941, has just forwarded his findings, which will be published in installments. Here is the first section:

The Christian Science Monitor Tourney Award

Although announced as an informal tourney, this has called forth an entry of 20 problems of unusually high caliber, and making the award has been no easy matter. Only one prize was announced, as the contribution of so many very high-grade entries in such troubled times could hardly have been expected; but as this would require giving no honors to truly splendid work, we have taken on ourselves to increase the number to four book prizes and a special prize.

First Prize, No. 2435, Gamage. A truly lovely production. Only 15 pieces used, with delightful freedom of the men. The key introduces four unpins, each defending against the threat by a shutoff of one of the White Rooks. The added line closing when 1 . . . Ktx5-c4; 2 Qd3, with the balancing line opening, 1 . . . Kte3-c4; 2 QxR, makes the quartet of unpins a memorable one, in the highest tradition of Gamage's recent masterpieces, and there is an entirely unexpected fifth mate by the line-pinned White Queen after 1 . . . Ktf2.

Mr. White's findings will be continued next week. Those who fail to understand his comments very much, at least have an inkling of the artistic considerations which true problem experts esteem, while the average solver is merely trying to find a move which leads to mate in every variation.

Euwe-Bogoljubow Match

One of the few European chess matches of the war period was played between Dr. Max Euwe and K. D. Bogoljubow at Carlsbad. The former won 6½-3½.

In the third game, Bogoljubow adopted the Two Knights Defense, rarely seen in master play, and a sacrificial line that prompted Euwe to defend accurately and score early.

Two Knights Defense

Euwe White	Bogoljubow Black	Euwe White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Kt-B3	Kt-B5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 R-Kt	BxKt
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	15 PxB	KtxP
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	16 RxP	Kt-QB5
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	17 R-B5	Kt-Q3
6 B-Kt5ch	P-QB3	18 R-Q	P-K5
7 PxP	PxP	19 B-Kt5	Q-Q2
8 Q-B3	PxB (a)	20 Q-Q5	Kt-K6
9 QxR	B-QB4	21 Kt-K5	Q-R6
10 Castles	Castles	22 BxKt	B-Kt5
11 P-QKt4	BxP	23 QxKt	Resigns
12 Kt-QB3	Kt-R4		

(a) The usual line is 8 . . . Q-B2; 9 B-R4, B-Q3, which the books consider adequate for Black

Championship Game

This game shows two of the non-New York players, Herman Steiner of Los Angeles and J. Levin of Philadelphia, meeting in an unusual Queen's Gambit.

The Los Angeles expert was gradually outmaneuvered in a treacherous rook ending.

Queen's Pawn Game

Steiner White	Levin Black	Steiner White	Levin Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	23 QxQ	RxQ
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 PxKt	RxP (d)
3 B-Kt5	P-Q4	25 RxKtP	RxP
4 P-B4	B-Kt5ch	26 RxRP	R-K7
5 QKt-Q2	PxP	27 R-Kt6	RxP
6 Q-B2	P-B4 (a)	28 P-QR4	R-Q2
7 QxP	P-KR3	29 R-Kt4	P-Kt4
8 B-Kt	QxB	30 K-R2	P-B4
9 Castles (b)	Kt-Q2	31 K-R3	P-B5
10 PxP	BxP	32 R-K	R-Kt4
11 Kt-K4	Q-K2	33 P-R4	R-B4
12 P-K3	P-QKt3	34 R-Kt5	R-K
13 Q-R4	Castles	35 P-QR5	P-B6
14 B-Kt5	Kt-Kt	36 P-Kt4	P-B7
15 K-K2	P-R3	37 R-Kt8	R-B8ch
16 B-Q3	B-Kt2	38 K-R4	P-Kt5
17 K-Kt	R-B	39 P-R6	P-K6
18 KtxB	RxKt	40 P-R7	P-K7
19 P-B4	Kt-B3	41 RxP	RxR
20 B-R7ch (c)	KxB	42 R-K5	RxR
21 R-Q7	Q-K	43 P-R8(Q)	P-K8(Q)
22 RxB	KtxKt	Resigns	

(a) 6 . . . P-QKt4 looks playable.
(b) Dangerous. Better would be developing his KB.
(c) This combination leads to exchanges which leave Black with a positional advantage.
(d) This ending favors Black mainly because he is able to establish a R on the seventh.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park—Two Games, 1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6211

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Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League
Jersey City 1-5, Rochester 0-2.
Syracuse 4-3, Toronto 0-1.
Baltimore 4-3, Montreal 3-9.
Buffalo 9, Newark 6.

American Association
Kansas City 4-4, Toledo 3-2 (first game 11 innings).
Minneapolis 4, Louisville 0.
Indianapolis 13, St. Paul 3.
Columbus 8, Milwaukee 7.

Pacific Coast League
San Diego 4, Portland 3.
San Francisco 8, Hollywood 2.
Oakland 4-1, Los Angeles 3-4. (Second game seven innings).
Sacramento 9-3, Seattle 8-0. (Second game seven innings).

Texas League
Beaumont 3, Dallas 0.
All other games postponed.

Southern Association
New Orleans 8, Knoxville 5.
Atlanta 14, Memphis 4.
Chattanooga 3, Little Rock 2.
Birmingham 3, Nashville 2.

Eastern League
Hartford 5-4, Elmira 3-3.
Williamsport 5-6, Springfield 4-2.
Wilkes-Barre 6, Binghamton 3.
Scranton 3, Albany 2.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Art of Camouflage

By Dorothy Adlow

Andover, Mass.

At the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, there is on view an exhibition in which the intricate and challenging art of camouflage is graphically unfolded. Entitled, "Camouflage for Civilian Defense," the display reveals to the layman all the problems with which the camoufleur must wrestle, obvious, concealed and implied. Charts graphs, maps, photographs, stereoscopic pictures, textures and basic materials show the measures of precautions that have been devised for concealment. As quickly as new and highly sensitive means of detection are invented by the enemy, the camoufleur must evolve further devices for protection.

Camouflage is not a modern technique; it has its antecedents, among which are tribal masquerades and the legendary Trojan Horse, and further still the natural endowments for protection possessed by birds and animals. But the problem has become magnified today beyond the remotest expectation of the camoufleur who antedated air warfare, the camera, the industrial age, and modern knowledge of physics and chemistry.

The Andover exhibition takes up the manifold problems, confessing candidly that excessive precaution may be a total waste when some very slight unsuspected clue may disqualify the entire effort. Not all clues meet the eye; there are some destined for the ears and nose that may prove just as serviceable to messengers of destruction. "Camouflage poorly executed is often more dangerous than no camouflage at all."

The bombardier approaching an objective relies on specifications in which guide posts, characteristic terrain, and waterways point the way. He must be misled in what he sees with the naked eye, and by what will register on a camera print. If the camoufleur does prepare a false topography, he must provide against even the revelations of the infra red film, the stereoscope and the telescopic lens. Tree simulation is not enough, for the lack of chlorophyll can be detected by the camera. Special pigments must be used to maintain the deception. Great industrial plants, the most cherished targets, provide the most challenging problem, and the Andover display shows the methods, through use of paint, screening, false construction and planting, by which camouflage is carried out on a large scale.

In the War of 1914-1918 the camoufleur contended with the problems of a war of position. He employed "dazzle painting" (the striped and abstract patterns which were used on vessels and buildings), overhead and road screens. The present war of movement forces the camoufleur to think entirely in terms of the bombardier's viewpoint and air reconnaissance. He must alter the pattern, confuse the identity of the target by altering contour and mass, changing the illusion of color and the effect of tone. He must erect dummies that will seem to answer specifications. He must make his changes accord logically with the typical traits of environment, coastal or inland districts, desert or fertile country. This is an art of illusionism thrust into three dimensions that would in peaceful times prove a delightful hobby for scenic artists for whom the world would be a stage with the audience poised in mid-air watching and deciphering the cryptic pageantry beneath.

This exhibition is to travel to many centers in the United States. It will prove illuminating to many curious laymen who have harbored a rather vague idea about the art of camouflage. Painters who have patriotically offered their talents to the department of camouflage will find that the methods transcend all boundaries of artistic enterprise, that they presuppose a knowledge of optical laws, mathematical calculation, chemical structure of color, meteorology, photography, visual experience from various altitudes. Truly a most exacting and challenging undertaking, one among many that have tried the ingenuity of man under the pressure of wartime emergency, and doomed to obsolescence at any moment by some fresh invention.

San Francisco Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Under the influence of Paris, the world's modern art for a time seemed to become more and more standardized. It is surprising therefore to observe the strong and special national qualities in current exhibits of Russian pictures, with occasional sculptures, at the M. H. De Young Memorial Museum, and Mexican pictures at the San Francisco Museum of Art.

The Russian works are lent by the Christian Brinton Collection of Philadelphia. It is entirely possible that the collection, while lively and extensive, has specialized in certain phases of Russian style. Thus, surprisingly, the exhibition is virtually devoid of political expression. Its main emphasis is upon the Slavic art of fiery color, picturesque fantasy, and folk representation. This emphasis is to be seen equally in the works of Soviet painters and in those of exiles.

As a whole the display—which includes stage decorations of the familiar prewar Russian Ballet type—is brilliantly fanciful. But its intentional spirit of folk naïveté does not eliminate elements of international sophistication. The sophistication usually takes the form of kaleidoscopic abstractionism.

From its own collection the De Young Museum has supplemented the Russian exhibit with numerous nineteenth century canvases. In these the artists are consistently academicians, though one or two of them lean to impressionism. They illustrate Russian life and legend quite without fantasy but with enjoyable literalness and zest.

* * *

Like the Russian show, the Mexican exhibit is more striking in the group than it is for its individual items. The Mexicans pursue traditions of their own. They are outspokenly determined not to produce a mere travelogue art. Hence they unduly neglect the familiar beauties and fascinations of their country and strive to unearth a primitive core of native emotions. Their folk interest dwells both upon the peons of current times and upon the grimacing relics—still visible everywhere in that archeological paradise which is Mexico—of pre-Columbian Indian cultures.

Art of extraordinary importance has just gone on view also at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. Three-score oils, drawings, and prints review 16 years of the career of the famous surrealist, Salvador Dali.

The exhibit is magnificently representative. Therefore it involves in full the familiar question as to Dali's status and intentions as an artist. That he is a man of exceptional talent is indicated in the amazing nimbleness of his imagination and the finish of his technique. The technique is the more remarkable because of its restless versatility. His portraits, still-lifes and miniature figures rival the Flemings in exquisite accuracy. In other works he is masterly in dashing Baroque styles or in the individual creation of rich post-Cézannesque patinas and textures. His showmanship often reaches a degree of trickery—partly humorous, partly exhibitionistic—in the elaborate non-rationality of his Freudian illusions and in his curious, wordy picture titles. With all that, a large proportion of his works is indubitably potent in beauty and fine expression.

Amy Johnson in Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the most recent British films, "They Flew Alone," is a remarkable production. It narrates the story of Amy Johnson, the Yorkshire girl and graduate of Sheffield University, who was the first woman to fly from England to Australia, who broke the record from England to Cape Town, and who was lost in a fog over the Thames in January, 1941, when she was serving as a ferry pilot. It is also, necessarily, the story of her husband, James Mollison, whom she inspired with ambition to emulate and surpass her own achievements, and whom she later divorced.

Now, Mr. Mollison is still living; he is, in fact, serving as a ferry pilot himself. This might be expected to rob the film of any suggestion of those human weaknesses from which not even great flyers are always exempt. But it has not done so. "They Flew Alone" is an astonishingly frank picture. It does not set down anything in malice. But neither does it anything extenuate.

Amy Johnson is played by Anna Neagle. Her Yorkshire accent has been criticized as too broad, but personally I found it attractive. Anyway, she loses it half-way through the film in the Grosvenor House restaurant. She shows Miss Johnson's foresight by the way, not only in her flights, but also in her habit of consistently wearing hats 10 years in advance of the fashion. Mr. Mollison is represented by Robert Newton, who has plainly observed Mr. Mollison's manner very closely, and reproduces it in a quiet and effective performance. Amy Johnson's father is played by Edward Chapman. The gentleness and pathos of the role come easily to this accomplished and versatile actor.

Sketch by Don Freeman

Ed Wynn

Who joins in the revival of vaudeville in New York with the opening of his new "Laugh, Town, Laugh," at the Alvin Theater, June 15.

Benois and the Russian Ballet

By W. H. Haddon Squire

Part I.

London

In a day of machine-made entertainments there is something very refreshing in reading a book like Alexandre Benois' "Reminiscences of the Russian Ballet" (London: Putnam, 21s.). No art form makes bigger demands than ballet on the collaboration of the individual spectator, who, apart from the "book," has to apportion his attention among the three very different mediums of dancing, painting, and music. Compare these exactions with those of an average machine-made cinema film, which spares the spectator almost every effort except that of paying his admission fee. Such entertainment "without tears" soon invites the tears of boredom.

And contrast the two audiences! Stealing silently to its seats and as silently stealing away again, one is like an assemblage of three-dimensional shadows staring mutely at its two-dimensional relations. The other owns "the voice of all the gods," not to mention the "goddesses" of whom with a tincture of malice, Nicholas Bentley has written: "They clog the gallery stairs . . . and talk in imperative tones of Auric, Dufy, Proust, and Mickey Mouse."

* * *

But however Chelsea and Bloomsbury "the gods" and "goddesses" may be, they are at least conceded a culture which is not confined by the scholastics of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck. They are the true balletomanes of today and their collaboration with the stage is as ardent and vocal as that of their predecessors in the Marinsky Theater. Karsavina, who ought to know, has said of the Marinsky audiences that "in spontaneity of admiration, in fanatical transports of young enthusiasm they far outstripped their colleagues of the stalls." The stalls emptied, the house lights were lowered as the safety curtain crept down, the dust sheets were brought in, but the gallery still shouted—just as it still lingers and shouts in London. Imagine a cinema audience behaving like that!

But modern balletomanes demand more than first-rate dancing. Those familiar with the scores of Auric and the art of Dufy are not likely to tolerate the music of Minkus or the conventional décors of Levogt, Botcharoff, or Shishkoff, of the old St. Petersburg Imperial Theater. In the annals of art there is, perhaps, nothing more thrilling than the sudden flowering of Diaghileff's Ballets Russes from the parent stock of the Imperial Russian Ballet.

The story is now well known, having been told by Karsavina, Prince Peter Lieven, Arnold Haskell, and many others, but no one else has written or can write of it with the authority of Alexandre Benois. The fact that he and he alone played the main part in the creation of the Ballets Russes is still not fully recognized. It is, as Prince Peter Lieven points out, almost as if there existed a conspiracy among authors to dismiss him with a passing reference. Yet Benois was the leader and nucleus of the group of brilliant young men in St. Petersburg who laid the foundations of the future ballet by meeting regularly to discuss with passionate interest the problems of art, particularly of Russian art.

When Diaghileff arrived in St. Petersburg from the depths of Perm countryside, "very much of a provincial," his cousin Dima Filosofov introduced him, and it is amusing to read that this highly sophisticated circle were "shocked by his rather uncouth manners and primitive views." "At first," says Benois, "we found his presence only just tolerable and nobody took any notice of his opinions." The country cousin also committed the unpardonable sin of yawning during the discussions and, overcome by boredom, more often than not went to sleep. At that time Diaghileff took no interest in ballet; if he attended a performance it was only for the sake of Tchaikovsky's music—music was his chief interest, "his own baggage."

Even if much of the material is now familiar, Benois throws on the dramatic events which led up to the sensational Paris season of 1909 a light possible only from one who lived through them. One has never passed the Théâtre du Châtelet without thinking of the revolution which so profoundly affected the art of all Europe, excepting, of course, the Royal Academy in London and the Victorian backwaters of English music. Until 1911 Benois' influence dominated the Ballets Russes. He was responsible for "Le Pavillon d'Armide," "Les Sylphides," "Schéhérazade" (Bakst, who did the décor, got all the credit), "Pétrouchka," "Le Rossignal," and had a hand in many other works of the early repertory. The idea in "Le Coq d'Or" of placing the singers on either side of the stage, leaving the middle free for the action, came from Benois.

* * *

It was only when Diaghileff embarked on the more perilous seas of modernism that Benois fell away. To him the "faery lands" inhabited by Picasso and Prokofieff—whose music "hissed and whistled like a foundry"—seemed far too forlorn. Perhaps this is a little strange, for in an interesting passage he remarks: "It generally happens that each generation is influenced and most deeply stirred by the art and music created within its time. Their understanding and perception is aided by certain cultural conditions that both the creator and those who enjoy his creations have in common." He has no doubt that the contemporaries of Bach, Handel, Gluck, Mozart, and Beethoven "experienced a joy and rapture that is beyond comparison with ours."

Perhaps today listeners assume much too readily that they know more of the classics than those who first heard them. As T. S. Eliot puts it, "the difference between the present and the past is that the conscious present is an awareness of the past in a way and to an extent which the past's awareness of itself cannot show." We may "know" more, but do we "feel" less? Is our experience of art generally less vivid? Benois often arouses an uncomfortable suspicion that it may be. The art of today matures in a cooler temperature and it would be difficult to find a parallel to the white heat of enthusiasm which produced the Ballets Russes.

These Reminiscences clearly indicate how the results of the Ballets Russes were achieved and comment is reserved for a further article.

New York's Stadium Concerts

By Oscar Thompson

New York

For the first time since early September New York's concert halls have been dark for a week. The indoor season is over. But less than a fortnight away is the opening of the long summer series of symphonies under the blue lights—though the stars, presumably, will still be functioning. Until a few days ago there was some uneasiness as to whether the annual concerts at the Lewisohn Stadium could be brought into consonance with increasingly stringent dimout requirements. But, says an announcement of the Stadium Concerts, Inc., "after a series of tests made last week in cooperation with the authorities," the concert direction has contrived to reduce its nocturnal lighting "to a romantic blue illumination which will observe all regulations."

Just what this will mean for those who must find their way in and out, with or without a fondness for the "romantic," may not be fully understood by the Stadium's many thousands of listeners until the opening concert on the evening of June 17. At any rate, if they wish to be on hand for "The Star-Spangled Banner" they must reach their seats half an hour earlier than in past summers, since, "to take full advantage of the natural light of day," concerts will start at 8 instead of 8:30 o'clock.

The approaching season will be the Silver Jubilee for these concerts, which boast of having supplied the model for similar open-air symphonic seasons throughout the country. Started in the war year of 1918, partly with the idea of helping to entertain soldiers and sailors, they have reached their twenty-fifth year in another time of world conflict and it is to be assumed that uniforms of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will be quite as plentiful as they were in the first series.

Artur Rodzinski will conduct the opening concert and Artur Rubinstein will be soloist in Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto. With Mr. Rodzinski continuing as the leader for the next four concerts, other soloists scheduled for the first week include the young pianist Eugene List (now a private in the Army), who is booked to play the Shostakovitch Concerto on Friday night, and Albert Spalding, whose medium will be the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto on Saturday evening. In the one instance, there will be a program of Russian music of today; in the other, of Russian music of the old Empire.

Mr. Rodzinski's opening list is one that would be altogether suitable for the first concert of a new season by the Philharmonic-Symphony in Carnegie Hall, embracing, besides the Rachmaninoff concerto, the Overture to Weber's "Der Freischütz" and the Brahms First Symphony. But that has been true of a great many—even a majority—of the programs presented at the Stadium since the Philharmonic ensemble was first engaged to present these concerts in 1923, their sixth season.

Still, it is to be remembered that the Stadium's beginnings were not quite on this level. The program which Arnold Volpé conducted at the very first concert on June 23, 1918, included vocal excerpts from "Aïda" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," along with Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," Rossini's "William Tell" Overture, Dvořák's "New World" Symphony and the conductor's own patriotic Fantasy for orchestra and chorus. None of this was music to be decried. But it would scarcely be chosen to open a Philharmonic-Symphony season today, either in Carnegie Hall or at the Stadium.

After Mr. Rodzinski, the conductors of this summer's concerts will be Fritz Reiner, Alexander Smallens, Efrem Kurtz and Howard Barlow. Besides those already named, soloists will include Josef Hofmann, Gregor Piatigorsky, Oscar Levant, Lily Pons, and Jascha Heifetz. The Ballet Russe will give a dance festival of six performances, three late in June, three early in July, to be conducted by Franz Allers.

In all, 42 men and one woman have led concerts of the Stadium series. The one woman, Antonia Brico, appeared in 1938. The men have included most of the leaders of America's better-known orchestras, the two most notable absentees having been Arturo Toscanini and Serge Koussevitzky.

Mr. Cochran's New Revue

By Harold Hobson

London

During the long run of Leslie Henson's "Up and Doing," at the Saville Theater, I talked to Cyril Ritchard about the change that had come over his theatrical technique since his return with his wife, Madge Elliott, from Australia four or five years ago. In the enormously popular Stanley Lupino and Laddie Cliff musical comedies at the Gaiety 10 or 12 years back, Mr. Ritchard and Miss Elliott invariably played the juvenile leads. To the accompaniment of sweet music and an attentively sentimental spotlight they wound their graceful way through a multitude of dances. These dances had a light but genuine beauty, and they were entirely serious. Neither Miss Elliott nor Mr. Ritchard showed any trace of comedy.

They went back to their native Australia, and when they next appeared in London, their art was transformed. What they had formerly devoted to the dance they now gave to burlesque. I asked Mr. Ritchard whether their dancing was really over. He told me that in the next Cochran revue, then in preparation, there was to be a scene of the old kind, with the old kind of soft lighting, and the old, agile steps; but over it there was to hang a slight air of mockery, so that if it did not quite repeat the old triumphs it could be turned into comedy.

* * *

That was many months ago. Mr. Cochran has had more than one production held up through no fault of his own. The preoccupations of Miss Bergner postponed the presentation of Barrie's last play, "The Boy David," for more than a year. The popularity of "Up and Doing," from the cast of which Mr. Ritchard could not be released, similarly interfered with the latest Cochran revue, "Big Top."

Now, however, "Big Top," which has nothing whatever to do with the circus, has reached the stage of His Majesty's. Mr. Ritchard is in it, with his silk hat and tail coat and boiled shirt. Miss Elliott is in it, too, and in the second act, in a scene called "Musical Comedy Time," they recall the fleeting and tinsel glories, flashing and leaping before the footlights in the trivial but effective magnificence of evening clothes and a William Chappell frock. There is humor in this scene, as Mr. Ritchard said there would be, but it is unnecessary. The dancing is still magical enough.

* * *

Mr. Cochran got Herbert Farjeon to write his revue, and has Beatrice Lillie and Fred Emney to play in it. Mr. Farjeon is nothing if not satirical; risqué songs (though he has his own disputes with the Lord Chamberlain), Mme. Récamier, Empire chaises longues, bird songs in the early morning, and star quartets incur his acid and witty reproof, which Miss Lillie, with her precise timing, conveys effectively.

Mr. Emney is a mountain of a man, a mountain that blinks portentously, tells funny stories of which it cannot remember the point, and occasionally roars out a shattering baritone song. No one obeys more thoroughly than Mr. Emney the American exhortation, "Be yourself," and no one is more welcome.

In humor, then "Big Top" is rich. But, apart from the dancing of Miss Elliott and Mr. Ritchard, it curiously lacks beauty. Since it is a Cochran revue, this is odd, for Mr. Cochran's taste in this line has never been questioned. In spite of this defect, it is London's most popular war-time revue.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous days sales	486,170
1942 volume to date	46,287,683
1941 volume to date	54,920,222

Stock Prices Irregularly Higher Today

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Selected stocks kept to the upper trail in today's market although many leaders acted rather tired after their three-day advance.

Light profit taking ruled from the start and the best that could be said of the list near the final hour was that it was irregularly higher. The ticker tape frequently was at a standstill.

The United States air and naval drive against the Japanese fleet in the mid-Pacific was viewed as bullish marketwise, as were further British raids on Germany. There was an evening-up of accounts here and there on the idea the recent brisk recovery might call for at least a temporary correction. The customary trimming of commitments for the week-end also served to handicap the rise.

Among upward stocks U. S. Steel opened 20 minutes late up ¼. Minor plus signs were attached to Bethlehem, Republic Steel, General Motors, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Anaconda, Kennecott, Texas Co. and J. C. Penny.

Backward were Montgomery Ward, Consolidated Edison, du Pont, Union Carbide, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, General Electric and Standard Oil (NJ).

Holders of oil shares found scant encouragement in the summary of the Bureau of Mines indicating stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum as of May 30 totaled 255,023,000 barrels, an increase of 1,600,000 barrels over the previous week. The piling up of supplies was attributed mainly to shipping shortages.

Distillery company issues were studies as whiskey makers prepared to convert their facilities entirely to production of industrial alcohol by early autumn. The opinion was expressed, however, that the public would not be stinted because 550,000,000 gallons of whiskey now are being aged in warehouses while annual consumption runs around 120,000,000.

Bonds Steady

Bonds were steady today in the face of moderate profit selling in those speculative loans which had moved up during the week.

A few rails advanced sharply on special buying. St. Louis & Southwestern first 4s of '89 climbed about 2 points and New Haven Collaterial Trust 6s of '90 and the 4½s of '67 each edged up a point or so on fair volume.

Other corporates modestly higher included Pennsylvania 4½s of '60, Louisville & Nashville 4½s, Standard Oil Co. (NJ) 3s and Southern Railway Consolidated 5s.

Bonds of Western Union, Northern Pacific, New York Central and Lehigh Valley were unchanged to a shade lower in the more active ratings.

Obligations of Australia and South American countries improved fractions to around a point in light dealings.

U. S. Governments held about even with Friday's closings.

U. S. Paper Currency Shipments to Cuba End Abruptly in May

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—Shipments of United States currency to foreign destinations in May showed a considerable decrease from the previous month with Canada and the Dominican Republic accounting for all the consignments, the New York Federal Reserve Bank disclosed today.

The outward movement for the month totaled $694,000 against $1,365,000 in April. The major part went to the Dominican Republic.

Shipments of United States paper currency to Cuba halted abruptly last month after reaching a total of $19,082,000 in the first four months of the year. These large Cuban shipments were attributed in part to hoarding by foreigners and European refugees.

Reserve bank statistics also disclosed a drop in imports of United States paper money with the total for the month at $705,000 against $1,078,000 in April. Argentina sent $297,000 and Brazil $86,500.

The United States Treasury gave notice on May 19 that currency arriving from South America would be frozen upon receipt here unless assurance could be given that the funds did not come from Axis sources.

Exchange Seat Price Jumps to $25,000

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—The price of New York Stock exchange seats today rebounded to $25,000 from the 45-year low figure of $17,000 established last March.

Two memberships changed hands at the $25,000 level which was an increase of $3,000 over the last previous sale. Recovery in the seat prices has been coincident with recent improvement in stock market prices and activity as compared with stagnant conditions prevailing for several months prior to May.

Ayres to Be Retired by Government

CLEVELAND (AP)—Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, chief of the Service of Statistics in the War Department at Washington, will be retired for age on June 30 and will return to his duties as a vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., the bank announced. General Ayres, who will be 63 in September, was director of the Government Bureau of Statistics in the first World War, and was recalled to Washington to take his present post in 1940.

Reduce Local Expenses Now, Urges Babson

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—While we are reading and hearing a great deal today about our Federal income taxes, we must not lose sight of our state and local tax situations. This is now of vital importance to every property holder and even to those who rent houses or other types of city, suburban, and country property.

States, counties, cities, and towns will be surprised at the way their income is going to melt away. With nation-wide gas rationing this summer, gasoline taxes will surely decline. This also applies to automobile registrations, garage licenses, building permits, and other sources of local income. Communities which have a large number of automobile owners in relation to their population will be particularly hard hit. With the curb on driving, there will naturally be fewer violations of speeding, parking, and other motor laws. Hence, incomes from police and court fines will be reduced.

Personal Intervention Needed

While many cities and towns have enjoyed a boom in residential building during recent years, this type of construction is now at a standstill. With little new taxable properties going on the assessors' books in months to come, additional revenue from new building is automatically pegged.

Assessors will be tempted to search their records carefully and revalue many existing properties. They may argue that existing homes now have a premium value, that the demand for both recently-constructed as well as for older homes may increase. Hence, they may feel justified in valuing them higher for tax purposes. This is a contingency which property owners and renters must guard against. If landlords find their valuations, and subsequently their local taxes, rising, they are going to push rents up wherever possible.

Taxpayers should make certain that local expenses of all kinds are immediately reduced and thus avoid being saddled with unnecessarily increased taxes. The situation is not something that readers need write their Congressmen about. Furthermore, you cannot blame it onto the President! This is one instance where no voter can fairly pass the buck. Only your personal intervention will protect your interests.

Any municipal expenses not essential to the protection of life and property should be eliminated. Fire protection and other utility services must, of course, be maintained, but the expense of so-called planning boards and many other peacetime local frills can be cut out.

The bars should also go down on public works construction. Much work of this nature has, in the past, been partially paid for through state aid in one form or another. Now, however, states, as well as counties, will be unable to aid cities and towns in the rebuilding and maintenance of roads or in the construction of new highways. Local taxpayers should insist that only the barest maintenance be provided for. Otherwise, as a matter of local pride, and in some instances to maintain employment, local governing authorities may attempt to continue all civic departments and employees, passing the load on in the form of higher taxes.

Today is no time for local extravagance in any way, shape, or form. During recent years municipalities on the whole have done a good job in cutting down their debt obligations. This has done much to offset the rise in national debt. Now, however, treasurers, auditors, and other city fathers should sharpen their pencils and see what further economies can be effected.

Must Fight Rising Taxes

People should realize that their local tax bill does not cover simply the cost of running their own city or town. State and county assessments are usually included. Thus, the whole political structure becomes unsound unless taxpayers get tough and fight rising tax tendencies. While municipally employed workers may find the going a bit hard, today they stand little chance of having wages and salaries increased.

Employees who wish to leave for higher wages paid in armament plants should be allowed to go and their places not filled. Much can be accomplished by doubling up jobs and consolidating departments. Much money can always be saved through watching municipal purchases. The only new employee I would advocate any town or city hiring would be a fearless purchasing agent!

Rationing and freezing are now familiar terms in our public speech. They may not be popular terms but the regulations they describe are accomplishing much. No attemut has yet been made, however, to either freeze or ration taxes! Stopping the upward climb of Federal taxes is largely out of question for the duration of the war. Wartime needs are so vital that there can be little argument over Federal assessments.

With municipal taxes, however, the situation is entirely different. Here we are concerned with something over which we all have some direct control. Just as most of us are now obliged to watch household expenses, so we can also watch our town and city expenses. It is vitally important that you let your City Fathers hear from you on the matter of a ceiling for local assessments and taxes. If they don't hear from you, you cannot blame them if your local tax-bill or rent is higher next year. Yet, those higher taxes or rents will not be necessary if expenses are cut NOW.

—1942— High	Low	Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97/8	37/8	Abbott 1.60a	2	42	41	42	Jun 5
483/4	421/4	Acme Stl (4)	1	423/4	423/4	423/4	Jun 5
71/2	51/2	Adams E .15e	6	61/4	61/4	61/4	Jun 5
201/2	19	Adams-Mil (1)	2	19	19	19	Jun 5
123/8	10	Addressog 1/2e	3	123/8	123/4	123/4	— 1/8
383/4	291/2	Air Reduct 1a	4	323/4	323/8	323/8	+ 3/8
23/8	1¼	Alaska Juneau	9	23/8	23/4	23/8	
3/8	1/4	Alleghany Cp	2	3/8	1/4	1/4	Jun 5
57/8	31/2	Allegh pf xw	1	43/4	43/4	43/4	
6	31/2	All'ghpfS30ww	5	4	37/8	37/8	Jun 5
17	91/2	Alleg pr pf	7	10	93/4	93/4	Jun 5
223/4	16	Alleg L S .85e	1	163/4	163/4	163/4	— 1/4
53/8	35/8	Allen Ind (1)	4	5	43/4	43/4	Jun 3
146	1161/2	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	134	1321/2	134	— 1/4
123/4	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
143/4	117/8	Allied Mi 3/4e	1	123/8	123/8	123/8	+ 3/8
61/4	4	Allied St .30e	2	51/2	51/2	51/2	
81	641/2	Allied St pf 5	5	647/8	641/2	641/2	Jun 5
301/8	22	Allis-CM 1.4e	5	247/8	241/2	247/8	+ 3/8
183/4	143/4	Alpha P C 1.2e	6	171/4	17	171/4	Jun 5
11/2	1/2	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	+ 1/8
187/8	153/8	Amal Lpf13½g	3	153/4	153/8	153/8	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	493/8	463/8	493/8	Jun 4
233/8	19	Am A Ch 1.20	5	201/2	20	201/2	Jun 5
483/4	253/4	Am Airl 1½g	6	34	34	34	+ 3/8
73/4	57/8	Am Bk N .30e	4	73/8	71/4	71/4	Jun 5
51/4	35/8	Am Bosch 1/4e	4	4	4		Jun 3
33	23	Am Br Sh 1/4e	3	261/2	261/2	261/2	Jun 5
13/4	11/8	Am Cable & R	4	15/8	15/8	15/8	
693/4	563/8	Am Can (4)	4	681/4	673/4	68	— 1/4
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162	162	162	Jun 5
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	221/8	221/8	221/8	— 1/8
733/4	553/8	Am C F pf 3½e	3	567/8	565/8	565/8	— 1/2
203/8	16	Am Ch&C 1e	5	163/4	163/4	163/4	+ 3/8
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	4	653/4	653/4	653/4	Jun 5
53/8	37/8	Am Colortype	3	43/4	45/8	43/8	Jun 3
93/4	73/8	Am Comm Al	9	9	9	9	Jun 5
223/4	151/4	Am Cry Su 1e	1	161/2	161/2	161/2	
7/8	5/8	Am Ecaus Til	1	7/8	7/8	7/8	Jun 5
6	31/4	Am Europ .40g	1	31/4	31/4	31/4	M'y27
191/4	163/4	Am Exp't 1/2e	6	171/2	171/2	171/2	Jun 5
5/8	1/4	Am & For Pow	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	Jun 2
241/2	161/4	AFPS6pf .60k	1	217/8	217/8	217/8	+ 3/8
28	187/8	AFPS7pf .70k	4	253/4	253/4	253/4	+ 1/4
23/8	11/2	Am & F P 2pf	1	2	2	2	Jun 3
32	255/8	Am-H SS 1¾e	1	263/8	263/8	263/8	Jun 4
31/2	21/8	Am Hide&Lea	1	23/8	23/8	23/8	Jun 5
36	331/2	Am HL pf (3)	1	36	36	36	M'y25
463/4	367/8	Am Hm P 2.40	3	45	443/4	45	Jun 5
2	1 1/8	Am Ice	4	17/8	13/4	13/4	Jun 5
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	31	31	31	M'y29
4	23/4	Am Internat'l	1	3	3	3	Jun 5
7	6	Am Inv III .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
101/4	63/4	Am Locom'tive	2	7	63/4	7	+ 1/4
891/2	68	Am Lo pf 3½zk	3	681/2	681/2	681/2	+ 3/8
111/2	91/2	Am M&F .40e	2	101/2	101/2	101/2	Jun 5
51/4	4	Am M & Met	2	41/2	41/2	41/2	
233/4	16	Am Metal (1)	3	171/2	171/2	171/2	+ 1/4
12	1/2	Am Pow & Lt	5	5/8	5/8	5/8	
261/4	151/8	APLS6pf2¾k	6	193/4	191/2	193/8	Jun 5
22	123/4	APLS5pf2.19k	2	163/4	163/4	163/4	+ 1/4
47/8	33/4	Am R&S .15e	9	43/8	41/2	41/2	
12	91/2	Am Ro M 1/2e	2	101/8	10	10	+ 1/8
6	3/4	Am Saf R 1/4e	2	57/8	53/4	53/4	Jun 5
83/8	63/4	Am Seat (1g)	1	83/8	83/8	83/8	Jun 5
43	351/2	Am Smelt (2)	9	373/8	37	37	— 1/4
147	1321/2	Am S&R pf 7	1	135	133	133	M'y20
341/4	29	Am Snf 1.60e	1	331/2	331/2	331/2	Jun 4
207/8	163/4	Am Stl Fdr 1e	3	17	167/8	17	
12	93/4	Am Stores 1/2e	5	103/4	103/4	103/4	Jun 3
63/4	51/2	Am Stov 1.20	1	63/8	63/8	63/8	Jun 5
211/4	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	171/4	171/4	171/4	
971/8	783/4	Am Sug pf 7	1	873/4	871/2	871/2	— 1/2
211/2	171/4	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	191/8	191/8	191/8	M'y27
1343/4	1011/4	Am Tel&Tel 9	8	119	119	119	+ 1/8
493/4	333/4	Am Tob 1¾e	10	443/8	43	443/8	Jun 5
503/4	347/8	Am To B 1¾e	2	451/4	45	451/4	+ 1/8
1433/8	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133	133	133	+1
5	33/4	Am Type Fdrs	1	41/4	41/4	41/4	
27	22	Am Viscose 1e	29	27	257/8	27	+1
1161/2	1083/4	Am Visc pf(5)	1	1131/2	1131/2	1131/2	+11/2
31/4	17/8	Am Water Wks	5	23/8	21/2	23/8	Jun 5
701/4	413/4	Am WW 1pf 6	1	483/8	483/8	483/8	Jun 4
55/8	33/4	Am Woolen	1	41/8	41/8	41/8	
763/8	55	Am Wool pf 2k	1	57	57	57	+1
57/8	31/2	Am Zinc L&S	9	37/8	35/8	37/8	Jun 5
50	433/4	Am Z ppf21¼k	1	411/2	411/2	411/2	Jun 4
285/8	223/8	Anacon (1e)	27	243/4	243/8	243/4	+ 3/8
17	125/8	Anchor H .15e	2	15	147/8	15	Jun 4
10	73/8	Andes Cop 1/4e	1	73/8	73/8	73/8	M'y20
13/4	1	A P W Paper	6	13/4	15/8	13/4	M'y26
35	273/8	Arch-D Mi 1e	1	30	30	30	Jun 5
1113/8	1083/4	Arm Del pf 7	1	109	109	109	Jun 5
43/8	23/4	Armour III	12	27/8	27/8	27/8	
671/2	51	Arm I pr pf 3k	1	533/4	523/4	533/4	Jun 4
66	53	Arm III pf	1	56	553/4	553/4	Apr25
47	21	Armstr' C 1.3e	5	261/2	263/4	263/4	— 3/8
71/4	57/8	Arnold C (3.4e)	1	63/4	63/4	63/4	
4	25/8	Artloom .15e	4	31/4	31/4	31/4	Jun 1
63/4	41/4	Assd Dry Gds	2	47/8	47/8	47/8	Jun 5
771/2	613/4	Assd DG1pf 6	2	653/4	653/4	653/4	
83	54	As DG2pf53¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	253/4	253/4	253/4	Jun 1
39	271/2	Atch T&SF 2e	3	34	331/2	331/2	— 1/2
70	601/2	At T&SF pf 5	1	621/2	621/2	621/2	+ 1/2
26	193/4	Atl Cst L 1g	2	201/2	201/4	201/4	— 1/4
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	2	171/8	171/8	171/8	Jun 3
451/2	33	At G&WI pf5g	1	35	35	35	Jun 3
233/4	143/8	Atl Refin .40e	3	175/8	175/8	175/8	+ 1/2
1093/4	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	102	102	102	+ 3/4
7	63/8	Atlas Cp 1/4e	3	63/8	63/8	63/8	Jun 5
503/4	463/4	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	47	47	47	+ 1/4
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	457/8	457/8	457/8	Jun 3
91/8	61/4	Atlas T'k .30g	1	71/8	71/8	71/8	Jun 3
25/8	11/4	Austin Nichols	2	15/8	13/4	13/4	Jun 3
41/8	23/4	Aviat Cp .10e	7	27/8	27/8	27/8	

B

143/4	101/2	Bald Loco ct	3	11	11	11	
41/8	25/8	Balt & Ohio	1	27/8	27/8	27/8	— 1/8
71/2	43/8	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5	47/8	5	Jun 5
61/2	4	Bangor & Ar	1	43/8	43/8	43/8	Jun 2
97/8	65/8	Barber Asphalt	2	93/8	93/8	93/8	Jun 5
6	41/2	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun 5
111/2	83/8	Barnsdall .60	1	83/4	83/4	83/4	+ 1/8
183/8	124/8	Bath Ir Wk 1e	5	137/8	133/8	137/8	+ 3/4
203/4	151/2	Bayuk Cig 3/4e	3	213/4	203/4	203/4	
241/8	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	22	22	22	M'y28
1041/8	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	1025/8	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	1033/8	1033/8	1033/8	Apr15
1103/4	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	813/4	813/4	813/4	Jun 5
73/8	63/8	Beld-Hem .80	1	63/4	63/4	63/4	Jun 5
161/2	93/4	Bell Airc (2g)	8	117/8	113/4	117/8	Jun 5
397/8	281/4	Bendix Av (2e)	4	297/8	293/4	297/8	— 1/8
14	97/8	Ben Ind L .77e	3	123/4	123/4	123/4	— 1/8
52	461/2	Ben In pf 3½	1	463/4	483/4	483/4	M'y28
241/4	173/8	Best Co 1.60a	1	213/4	213/4	213/4	+ 3/4
667/8	493/4	BethSteel 3e	11	533/4	53	533/4	+ 3/4
121	1073/4	Beth Stl pf 7	1	108	108	108	+ 3/4
221/2	183/4	Bigelow-S 1e	1	22	22	22	Jun 2
193/4	143/4	Black-Dk 1.60	1	171/2	171/2	171/2	Jun 5
73/8	51/4	Blaw-Kn .15e	1	52/4	52/4	53/4	+ 3/4
141/2	111/4	Bliss&Lau 1/4e	1	113/4	113/4	113/4	
213/8	131/8	Boeing Airpl	9	147/8	143/4	143/4	+ 1/4
313/4	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	283/4	283/4	283/4	+ 1/4
171/4	133/8	Bond Str 1.60	4	14	14	14	— 1/4
203/8	183/8	Borden (.60e)	2	193/8	193/8	193/8	— 1/4
24	193/4	Borg-War .40e	12	233/8	23	23	
21/8	1 1/8	Boston&Maine	1	15/8	15/8	15/8	M'y15
30	25	Bower R B (3)	1	30	30	30	+13/4
181/2	15	Brewing C 1.2e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
91/4	73/4	Bridgep't Br 1	1	8	8	8	
187/8	151/4	Briggs Mf 1.2e	12	163/4	173/8	18	Jun 5
291/2	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	283/4	283/4	283/4	M'y28
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	35	35	35	Jun 4
11/4	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	1	1	1	Jun 5
11/4	1	Bkly-Man Tran	5	1	1	1	M'y22
93/4	7	Bkl U Gas 1/4e	2	81/4	81/8	81/4	Jun 5
35	281/2	Brown Shoe (2)	1	283/4	283/4	283/4	M'y15
14	97/8	Bruns-Bal 1/2e	3	123/8	123/8	123/8	Jun 5
87/8	63/8	Bucyrus-E .15e	1	67/8	67/8	67/8	
33/4	21/4	Budd Mfg	6	23/4	23/4	23/4	
73/8	61/4	Budd Wh 1/4e	3	61/4	61/4	61/4	Jun 5
153/4	113/4	Bullard Co (2)	3	171/4	163/4	163/4	Jun 5
26	191/2	Bulova Wat(2)	1	223/4	223/4	223/4	
191/4	147/8	Burlin M 1.40	2	163/4	163/4	163/4	
551/2	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	541/2	54	541/2	M'y13
71/2	61/4	Burr Add .30e	5	71/2	73/4	71/2	
31/2	21/8	Bush Terminal	4	23/4	21/4	21/4	Jun 5
61/4	51/8	Butler Br .60a	2	57/8	53/4	58/4	— 1/8
203/4	195/8	Butler pf 1¾	6	20	20	20	Jun 5
37/8	21/8	Butte G&Zinc	1	23/8	23/8	23/8	Jun 1
83/4	61/2	Byers (AM)	1	67/8	67/8	67/8	Jun 5
123/4	10	Byron J'k 1/2e	2	12	12	12	— 1/2

C

193/4	161/2	Calif Pk 1½	1	183/4	183/4	183/4	— 1/4
507/8	161/2	Calif P pf 2½	1	503/4	503/4	503/4	Apr14
11/4	1/2	Callahan Z-Ld	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	
71/8	53/4	Cal & Hecla 1	4	6	6	6	
151/2	117/8	Campb Wy 1/2e	2	133/4	133/4	133/4	Jun 5
121/2	3 1/8	Canada Dr .60	9	113/4	113/8	113/4	
47/8	33/8	Canadian Pac	5	43/4	43/4	43/4	
373/4	293/8	Cannon Ml 1/2e	1	293/4	293/4	293/4	
21/4	13/4	Capital Ad A	1	17/8	17/8	17/8	M'y21
273/4	231/2	Carpenter St/2e	1	251/2	251/2	251/2	Jun 3
3	21/4	Carrier-G .05e	1	21/4	21/4	21/4	Jun 5
69	543/4	Case (JI)(7g)	1	683/4	683/4	683/4	+ 3/4
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	333/8	333/8	333/8	+ 3/8
211/4	15	Celanese 1/2e	4	193/8	193/8	193/8	
81/4	61/2	Celotex (1)	1	71/8	71/8	71/8	— 1/4
233/8	16	Cent Agu 1½	2	163/4	163/4	163/4	Jun 3
21/4	1 1/2	Cent Foundry	1	15/8	15/8	15/8	
33/8	15/8	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	121/2	Cen Violetta 1e	2	13	13	13	Jun 4
31/4	2	Century Rib M	1	2	2	2	M'y25
313/4	27	Cerro de P 2e	1	283/4	283/4	283/4	— 1/8
23/8	13/4	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	Jun 5
19	16	Chain Belt 3/4e	1	16	16	16	Jun 3
17	141/2	Champ Pa 1/2e	1	145/8	145/8	145/8	+ 1/8
71/2	51/2	Checker Cab	6	71/4	61/4	63/8	M'y29
363/4	273/4	Ches & Ohio 3	6	303/4	303/4	303/4	+ 1/8
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun 1
4	23/4	Ches Corp	38	33/4	33/8	33/4	Jun 5
1/8	3/8	Chi & E Ill	3	3/4	3/4	3/4	
5	23/4	Chi&E Ill A	2	33/8	23/4	33/8	Jun 5
23/4	1 1/2	Chi Gr West	3	13/8	13/8	13/8	— 1/4
131/2	63/4	Chi Gr W pf	12	93/4	83/4	91/4	Jun 5
53/8	41/8	Chi Mail 1/4g	1	51/8	51/8	51/8	Jun 5
171/2	123/8	Chi P Tool 1e	4	153/4	153/8	153/8	Jun 5
393/4	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	353/4	353/4	353/4	M'y28
52	493/4	CPT pr pf 21/2	1	463/4	463/4	463/4	Jun 4
3/8	3/8	Chi Rk Is & P	5	1/8	1/8	1/8	Jun 2
3/8	1/8	CRI & P 6pf	2	3/4	3/4	3/4	M'y20
3/4	1/4	CRI & P 7pf	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	Jun 2
113/4	83/8	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	113/8	113/8	113/8	Jun 4
133/4	113/4	Chickasha (1)	1	121/2	121/2	121/2	Jun 5
21/4	1 1/8	Childs Co	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	Jun 2
627/8	437/8	Chrysler Cp 2e	28	61	603/8	603/8	
103/4	9	City I&F 1.20	2	103/4	103/4	103/4	+ 1/4
23/8	21/8	City Stores	8	3	27/8	3	+ 3/8
343/4	293/4	Clark Eq 1½e	1	303/4	303/4	303/4	M'y26
29	22	Clev Gr Br 1/4e	2	24	24	24	
44	321/4	Climax 1.20a	3	353/8	353/8	353/8	+ 1/8
363/4	253/8	Cluett P 1¼e	11	323/4	321/4	321/2	+ 1/4
793/4	563/4	Coca Cola 1½e	4	733/4	73	733/4	Jun 5
633/4	453/4	Coca Cola A 3	1	603/4	603/4	603/4	M'y22
14	11 1/2	Colgate-P 1/2e	9	133/8	127/8	137/8	— 1/8
1053/4	973/4	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	1003/4	1003/4	1003/4	Jun 5
141/4	103/8	Collins & A	4	133/4	133/4	133/4	
181/4	133/4	Col Fuel&I 1a	1	14	14	14	Jun 2
123/4	83/4	Col Br A .60e	6	117/8	113/4	117/8	— 1/8
133/4	83/4	Col Br B .60e	4	121/4	12	121/4	Jun 5
13/4	1 1/8	Col G&E .10g	14	13/8	13/4	13/8	+ 1/4
54	323/4	Col G&E pfA 6	9	353/4	353/4	353/4	+ 1/4
63/4	51/8	Columbia Pict	6	63/4	63/8	63/4	+ 1/4
27	24	Colum Ppf23¼	1	26	26	26	Jun 2
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	65	65	65	Jun 3
221/4	161/8	Coml Credit 3	4	22	213/4	22	+ 1/4
100	913/4	Coml C pf 4¼	1	93	93	93	M'y20
273/4	203/4	Coml Inv Tr 3	2	271/4	271/4	271/4	
1033/8	1003/4	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	1023/4	1023/4	1023/4	+ 1/2
93/4	7 1/4	Coml Solv .30e	1	83/8	83/8	81/2	+ 1/8
1/2	1/8	Com'th&South	13	1/2	1/2	1/2	
443/8	233/8	Com & Sou pf	3	271/4	27	271/4	+ 3/8
233/4	173/8	Com Edis 1.80	6	211/8	211/8	211/8	
33/8	17/8	Conde N .40e	1	17/8	17/8	17/8	Jun 3
161/2	123/4	Congoleum-N 1	3	143/4	14	14	Jun 5
213/4	15	Consol Airc 1e	18	17	167/8	17	+ 3/8
113/4	97/8	Cons Cig 1½g	1	103/4	103/4	103/4	Jun 5
73/8	43/8	Cons Cop .10e	12	45/8	41/8	45/8	Jun 5
14	113/8	Cons Ed(1.60)	27	135/8	131/4	135/8	+ 1/4
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	89	881/4	89	Jun 4

Commerce and Finance

Wartime Control of Food Supply Vested in 9-Man Board

Business and Industry

U. S. Needs Big Salvage Scrap Pile for War

DETROIT (AP)—A vast national stockpile of 10,000,000 tons of scrap metal must be attained through salvage to keep American steel production at its present level through next winter, Charles H. McArthur, chief of the industrial salvage section of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, told a press conference here.

The automotive industry has "led off" with a voluntary program embracing 1,000 firms to obtain needed salvage materials, Mr. McArthur said. "We feel that its action will be a stimulant to industrialists throughout the country."

Declaring the present margin of scrap supply is "far too close for comfort," Mr. McArthur said that some steel mills are operating with only a two-day supply of scrap.

A voluntary program for reclaiming obsolete machinery in the automotive industry was outlined this week by the automotive council for war production and approved by the War Production Board.

Under the plan, which sponsors hope to have in operation in all automotive plants by June 15, each plant will name a salvage authority. Other industries are following this lead, Mr. McArthur said, to increase the flow of normal scrap as well as to tap the "huge mine of outmoded machinery" that might better serve present war needs as scrap.

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry announced it planned to spend $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 in an advertising campaign beginning next month in an effort to step up collections of scrap iron and steel, vital to production of the tremendous tonnages required by war.

Robert W. Wolcott, President of the Ulkens Steel Co. and chairman of the scrap committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said the campaign also would urge salvage of rubber, nonferrous metals, cooking fat, tin cans and other materials.

The plan was called one of the first industry-sponsored campaigns in behalf of a Government program.

The advertising, the sponsors said, will run in newspapers, both dailies and weeklies, in magazines and other media. It was expected to start early in July. McCann-Erickson, Inc., was chosen to handle the campaign.

$20,000,000 Ontario Issue Announced

TORONTO (CP)—A $20,000,000 refunding issue of Province of Ontario debentures was announced here by an investment syndicate (headed by Wood Gundy, Co. Ltd.).

The issue will consist of two maturities: $10,000,000 2 per cent debentures maturing Dec. 15, 1945, to be offered at 99.50 to yield 2.15 per cent: $10,000,000 3 per cent debentures maturing June 15, 1953, callable 1951, to be offered at 99.00 yielding 3.11 per cent.

Montenyohl Quits Goodrich

NEW YORK (AP)—John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Co., announced V. I. Montenyohl, Vice-President of the rubber concern, had resigned. He had 35 years with the company.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
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111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5340

WHOLESALE GROCERY CHAIN . . . (5 stores), established 12 years, serving hotels, restaurants, institutions, grossing $35,000 monthly; located in fast-growing defense plant communities. Will sell at original inventory (far below replacement cost) because sons going into service. $35,000 will handle. Owner will remain as long as necessary to assist purchaser. J. H. BALL, Owner, 1119 South Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.

If you have up to $5,000 to Invest—
place it with us where its
SAFETY will be INSURED
Larger amounts accepted by special arrangement. All funds readily available. Good dividends consistent with maximum safety. Dividends payable in January and July. Earnings begin as of the first of any month on all investments made up to the tenth of the month. Write for statement and new folder entitled "For the Benefit of Members."
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Heads Food Firm

Walinger

F. J. Lunding

Elected President of Jewel Tea Co. succeeding M. H. Karker who has been elevated to the post of chairmanship of the board of directors and chief executive officer. Mr. Lunding formerly was executive vice-president.

National 'Gas' Curb Draws House Attack

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt and his ranking aides dug into the twin problems of rubber and gasoline yesterday, while a hundred House members at a boisterous meeting asserted their opposition to gasoline rationing unless shown "facts" to prove its necessity.

No decisions were reached at the White House session, its participants said as they left, but one of them, Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures, intimated that Mr. Roosevelt would issue a statement in a few days.

The hundred Congressmen adopted a resolution opposing nation wide rationing after hearing speeches criticizing the Government for "bureaucratic methods" and "dictatorial policies," and objecting to the rationing methods used by Leon Henderson, price control administrator.

Favors War Sacrifices

The resolution was proposed by Reps. John Rankin (D) of Mississippi, and Ed Gossett (D) of Texas, and was accepted after revision to include a statement that the meeting favored any necessary war sacrifices. Rep. Richard Kleberg (D) of Texas, was authorized to appoint a five-man committee to "determine what steps are necessary."

Mr. Kleberg selected Representatives James Scrugham (D) of Nevada, John Houston (D) of Kansas, Clarence Lea (D) of California, Fogarty (D) of Rhode Island, Pehr Holmes (R) of Massachusetts, Clarence Brown (R) of Ohio and Clifford Hope (R) of Kansas. This group asked the White House for an appointment with President Roosevelt Monday or Tuesday.

Meantime, there were these other Capitol developments bearing on the situation:

Chairman Andrew Somers (D-N. Y.) asserted in a statement that the House coinage committee had received "shocking revelations" indicating the "big four" rubber companies had gained control of the rubber program and were impeding the war effort. His committee, he added, would investigate the situation. He did not name the "big four."

Asks OPA Show Reason

Representative Jed Johnson (D-Okla.) introduced a resolution to direct that the Office of Price Administration, before extending gasoline rationing, file information with the House showing the necessity for such a step.

At a Senate committee hearing, Senator Burton Wheeler (D-Mont.) charged the War Production Board had been "absolutely derelict" in its duty to plan for alcohol production. The Senate group, an agriculture subcommittee, is investigating the question of making rubber from farm products by an alcohol process.

Earlier Joseph B. Eastman, defense transportation director, said in a letter to Representative White (D-Idaho) that there was no hope that rubber would become available for making tires for civilian owned cars for several years and called gasoline rationing the "most practicable way to conserve rubber."

Blast Furnace Sets World's Record for Iron Output

PITTSBURGH (AP)—B. F. Harris, President of the National Tube Co., a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corporation, announced a new world's record for iron production had been set by one of the company's blast furnaces located in the northern Ohio industrial area.

Mr. Harris said the unit, erected in place of a smaller stack during 1940 and put into production in 1941, produced 43,866 net tons of iron in May. That exceeded the previous established world's record of 43,478 net tons set by the same furnace in March, Mr. Harris said.

Mr. Harris said he had personally congratulated E. G. Price, general superintendent of the plant, and other National Tube Co. employees for their contribution to the war effort.

An Informed Public Can Take 'Gas,' Oil Rationing in Stride

By George Ericson
Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There is probably no subject in the last few years which has caused more controversy than the gasoline and rubber shortages. It is not surprising that this is so, since the use of the automobile has become a major factor in the social and economic life of the nation. It was to be expected that curtailing its use would cause such changes in the daily habits of most of the population, that violent protests could be expected unless the public at large were thoroughly informed of the facts of the situation and kept acquainted with the steps taken to remedy the shortages.

That there has been confusion, delay and much adverse criticism will be admitted. That is the way of a democracy when privileges are restricted. They are part of the cost of freedom. No one would exchange the blundering progress of a liberty-loving people for the ruthless efficiency of a regimented populace afraid to open its mouth. What has been lacking in the present situation has been a proper co-ordination of public officials charged with the duty of adjusting needed civilian supplies to insatiable war demands. The almost continuous flow of conflicting statements has tended to produce much doubt about the rationality of the whole program and even induced a sort of complacence with that element which habitually seeks to "beat the game."

Loopholes in System

Of course, the loopholes in the gasoline rationing system now unpleasantly ineffective in the East are evident to all after a short trial. That they will be remedied in large part by July 1 or soon thereafter is almost certain. It has become evident to everybody by now that the present system of transporting oil and gasoline to the Eastern seaboard is adequate only for considerably less than half of normal supply. The public has been told that costly tankers cannot be subjected to the deadly submarine menace in Atlantic waters, though tankers are the cheapest mode of transportation; it has been told that a pipeline from Texas to the seacoast takes too much steel and takes too long to build; it has been told that the railroads are unable to haul more than half of the needed fuel and that rail transport is the costliest. These things have been made clear.

But what has contributed to indifference and to "chiseling" was the blunders of the poorly-designed rationing machinery; the lack of knowledge as to whether "gas" rationing was aimed at conserving rubber or was due to actual shortages in transport facilities; the threats of commandeering cars; talk of seizing tires where more than five are owned; the generous issuance of X cards to Congressmen, some of whom later turned in their cards for a lower ration, due to a storm of criticism; the feeling that rationing in 19 eastern states was unfair if the rest of the country could get all the gasoline it wanted; the numerous reports that dealers were playing favorites and that cards were not being punched properly; the hard-to-determine question of what is essential and what non-essential driving, resulting in caustic though unjustifiable press headlines that "Rationing Makes Nation of Liars"; the feeling that a blunder was made in not starting a pipeline last summer, and, among other things, the knowledge that whole industries in the East depended for their existence upon enough "gas" to get employees to work.

Public Opinion Vital

More facts than the above could be added to explain the doubt and confusion of the motor-driving public. Enough has been cited, however, to support the statement that for any legislation or regimen to be successful, confidence in the fairness of such a program must be well established. Public opinion is the atmosphere in which all man-made laws function and confidence is the oxygen element. The contradictions which appeared had as their origin an official lack of clarity. It is too much to expect, of course, that our officials exhibit prescience, but the public could demand a getting together of those who formulate such important programs, and require that, even at the cost of some delay, a formula be presented which was the result of studious application by men of reputed capacity and disinterestedness.

If the situation is serious and drastic action is indicated, the American public "can take it." It should have become evident to those in office that coddling of Americans is out of place. That the people as a whole are well ahead of its legislators on many if not most of the important legislative questions and are willing to sacrifice more readily than its leaders suppose, are conclusions arrived at in six years of surveys of public opinion by Dr. George Gallup.

The public will become resigned to the elimination of all pleasure driving, as it becomes aware that this contributes to the war effort. The chief opposition today comes from oil producing areas where motorists and producers are unconvinced that rationing in their section is either desirable or necessary. The argument for nation-wide rationing is based mainly on the need of conserving tires. If the mileage of the non-essential driver is cut by two-thirds, millions of tires could be made to last into 1943 and 1944. Moreover, possibly 15,000,000 passenger cars must be kept in operation to care for essential services, since buses, trolleys and trains cannot accommodate war workers when the present stock of tires wears out. It may be argued, too, that the East will be more happy about rationing if the rest of the country also is sacrificing.

Convert, Is Warning

In all the todo about "gas" shortage, it should be emphasized that users of fuel oil face a serious situation. A report sent to Secretary Ickes, Petroleum Co-ordinator, by the Petroleum Industry War Council, states that essential demands in the East Coast next winter would exceed the "presently foreseeable non-tanker supplies" by 115,000 barrels daily. This means that unless added supplies can be brought to the Eastern seaboard before winter, the fuel oil shortage means definite hardship for consumers, including householders.

The big oil concerns, like Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and its subsidiaries, the Colonial Beacon Oil Co. and the Standard Oil Co. of Pennsylvania, have sent letters to all their fuel oil customers advising them to convert their heating plants to coal if possible and to lay in a supply of coal. Voluntary conversions to coal by East Coast Consumers of heavy fuel oil is continuing, 446 concerns having reported conversion up to May 27, thereby saving 15,600,000 barrels. About 135,000,000 barrels of heavy oils are used by all East Coast consumers in a season, according to Mr. Ickes' office. Of course, fuel oil will have preference over gasoline, but those who convert now are "playing safe." For such as cannot convert, recommendation is forthcoming that they should advise the Co-ordinator's office in Washington about it.

Wholesale Prices At Highest Level In Over 15 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commodity prices in primary markets edged fractionally upward during the last week of May, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' comprehensive index of nearly 900 prices series. With a gain of 0.1 per cent in the week ended May 30, 1942, the all-commodity index reached 98.8 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest point in more than 15 years. Continued increases in prices for agricultural products, particularly livestock, accounted for the advance. In the past 12 months the index has risen 16 per cent.

Except for the advance of over 1 per cent for farm products, the report pointed out, there was little change in commodity prices in primary markets. Foods, largely fruits, vegetables and eggs, rose 0.3 per cent. Hides and leather products declined 0.2 per cent as a result of lower prices for Brazilian goatskins and sole leather. Building materials, housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities dropped 0.1 per cent.

The report stated that during the period of rapid changes caused by price controls, materials allocation, and rationing the Bureau will attempt promptly to report changing prices, but pointed out that the indexes must be considered as preliminary and subject to such adjustment and revision as required by late and more complete reports.

(1926=100)	May 30 1942	May 23 1942	P.C. Changes to May 30 '42 from May 23 1942	May 31 1941
All commod'ties	*98.8	*98.7	+ 0.1	+16.0
Farm products	106.0	104.8	+ 1.1	+37.1
Foods	99.4	99.1	+ 0.3	+25.5
Hides & leather	119.0	119.2	— 0.2	+10.4
Textile products	97.2	97.2		+16.8
Fuel & light mtls	78.9	78.9		+ 1.5
Metal & products	*104.0	*104.0		+ 5.9
Bldg materials	109.9	110.0	— 0.1	+ 9.4
Chem & allied	97.3	97.3		+16.0
Housefurnish'gs	104.5	104.6	— 0.1	+12.7
Misc commod	90.1	90.2	— 0.1	+13.0
Raw materials	100.6	99.8	+ 0.8	+25.1
Semimnfd atcls	92.7	92.8	— 0.1	+ 6.9
Manufact prods	*99.1	*99.2	— 0.1	+13.1
Com other than farm products	*97.3	*97.4	— 0.1	+11.8
Com other than farm and foods	*95.9	*95.9		+ 8.7

*Preliminary

Purcell's Term Renewed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ganson Purcell of New York was confirmed by the Senate for another five-year term as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Purcell's present term expires tomorrow.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

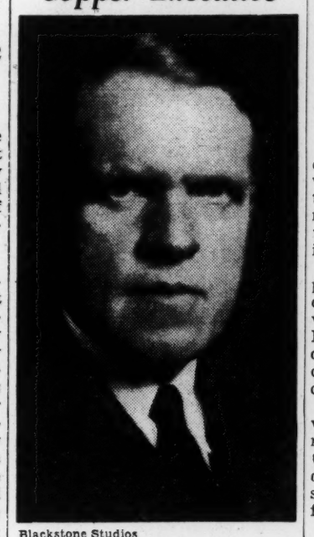
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Copper Executive



Blackstone Studios

Clyde E. Weed

Elected vice-president in charge of mining operations of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. Mr. Weed formerly was general manager of mines for the company. Mr. Frederick Laist, formerly general metallurgical manager, was elected vice-president in charge of metallurgical operations.

Insurance Men Told War May End Drop In Mortality Ratios

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 6 (AP)—The war may bring to a close a cycle of lowering mortality ratios for American insurance companies, Dr. A. E. Johann of Des Moines, Iowa, medical director of Bankers Life Company, said today.

Dr. Johann suggested that the non-medical plan of writing life insurance without requiring physical examination may have to be narrowed.

Addressing the medical section of the American Life Convention, Dr. Johann cited that 25,000,000 men from 20 to 44 constitute the most desirable risk group.

"Reliable estimates place the ultimate strength of our armed forces as more than 5,000,000 men, so there will be eliminated from the age group most productive of mortality savings not only 20 per cent of their number but those prospects most nearly perfect physically, who under ordinary conditions would be the most desirable risks."

"Civilian deaths attributable directly to bombings or other military operations probably will be relatively few in the United States," he commented.

"But poor housing conditions in overcrowded industrial centers, the speedup in factories, the increased number of women in industry, and a lowered standard of living all have possibilities of contributing to an increasing mortality experience."

Board Set Up To Rule U. S. Food Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has assumed complete wartime control over food supplies today in a move which eventually may make far-reaching changes in the eating habits of American civilians.

Designed to assure ample supplies for the fighting forces of this country and its allies, this control was vested by the War Production Board in a nine-member food requirements committee under the chairmanship of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

The group has authority to say what foods may be produced or may not be produced, to determine what commodities may be imported or exported and to allocate food supplies among civilians, the armed forces, and American allies.

A Powerful Committee

Besides the Agriculture Department, the committee has representatives from the State, War and Navy Departments, the Lend-Lease Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the WPB divisions of industry operations, materials, and civilian supply.

With creation of this powerful committee focussing new attention on present and prospective food supplies, Agriculture Department officials emphasized that it should not be assumed that food shortages or consumer rationing of most foods are in prospect.

The total supply of food this year is expected, they reiterated, to be the largest on record and larger than total requirements, including those of Great Britain and Russia under the lend-lease plan.

Shortages may occur, and have appeared, in some individual items, particularly sugar, canned vegetables, canned fish, pork, animal fats, vegetable oils, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and tropical fruits.

Plentiful supplies of wheat, fresh fruits and vegetables, fluid milk and cream, eggs, beef, lamb and mutton are in prospect.

This picture of the food supply was based upon the assumptions that (1) factors affecting production this year—such as weather, farm labor supplies, and the availability of transportation and food processing equipment—are not unfavorable, and (2) that the present tight shipping situation will continue to limit Lend-Lease food shipments.

Further Rationing Possible

A severe drought this summer or an acute shortage of farm labor might cause food production to fall below present expectations, or elimination of the submarine menace to Allied shipping might increase exports of food to Britain and Russia.

Either event, or any other development tending to reduce supplies or increase demands, might necessitate rationing of some items in which there is presently no shortage.

It is expected that a joint British-American food board will be established soon to correlate food programs of the two nations.

Officials made clear that any food rationing necessary in this country would be carried out by the Office of Price Administration. It will be the duty of the Wickard Food Committee to keep abreast of all food needs, production and import prospects, and to adopt whatever measures may be necessary and feasible to obtain supplies to meet those needs.

Whenever supplies might be short of all needs, it would be the duty of the committee to allocate the available quantities among various users in a manner best suited to serve the war effort.

Heads Advertisers

Archibald F. Cheney

Elected President of the Financial Advertisers Association of New England for 1942-43, at the recent annual meeting of the organization held in Boston. Mr. Cheney is associated with the National Rockland Bank of Boston. He succeeds Philip K. Barker of the Granite Trust Co. of Quincy, who was elected a member of the Senior Advisory Council.

Committee Opposes Large-Scale Blending Wool With Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—WPB demands that woolen mills undertake large-scale blending of virgin wool with cotton and used wool met strong opposition from the industry's advisory committee, it was learned.

A committee meeting with WPB officials, it was understood, produced a virtually unanimous demand from industry representatives that WPB reconsider a pending wool conservation order making such blending mandatory.

Informed officials said the order, which was to have been issued within a day or two, would require wool blends for clothing and other materials, which would be from 20 to 75 per cent cotton, rayon or used wool. Among other objections, industry spokesmen declared the blending would require machinery changeovers on a large scale.

Retail Sales 4 to 8 P. C. Under '41 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported the recent lag in retail activity was even more pronounced this week with the slowdown attributed to bad weather conditions and indications shoppers had been "hardened" to reports of shortages.

"Retail buying," the weekly review said, "was frequently described as apathetic in contrast to the record pace of turnover earlier in the spring.

"Stores' own buying remained cautious, despite Government assurance against immediate or drastic action in respect to inventory controls. The ban on production which became effective in a number of civilian industries during the week resulted in a moderate letdown in the level of industrial production."

"Promotional stress was on ready to wear, including such conservation styles as the all-purpose dress, shortie pajamas, and the backyard sportswear substitutes for cruise and travel wear."

An estimated decline of 4 to 8 per cent under a year ago put the country's sales at approximately the 1940 level. The South and Pacific Coast showed gains, the former's estimated at no more than 2 per cent while the Coast had a year-to-year increase of 4 to 6 per cent.

But other regions showed percentage decreases: New England, 5 to 10: East, 4 to 12: Middle West, 3 to 8: Southwest, 4 to 10; Northwest, 6 to 12.

The wholesale market had a "guarded" attitude, the review said, while some large store buyers in to watch developments reported they had been issued "no buy" orders for the present.

Orders were largely concentrated on goods with ready sale and quick turnover.

SUFFOLK CO-OPERATIVE FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
44 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Statement of Condition as of May 29, 1942

ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans	$7,478,584.82
Loans on Pass Books and Certificates	49,877.51
Real Estate Owned	222,335.78
Investments	83,400.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	172,483.14
Equipment—less depreciation	6,420.00
Deferred Charges and Other Assets	89,644.59
	$8,102,745.84

LIABILITIES

Members' Share Accounts	$6,629,503.07
Shares Pledged on Mortgage Accounts	263,571.65
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	608,331.00
Loans in Process	92,705.11
Other Liabilities	199,817.90
Specific Reserves	10,822.88
General Reserves	248,668.49
Undivided Profits	59,325.74
	$8,102,745.84

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Modern management of property in order to be efficient must be experienced and technically informed. Individuals, voluntary associations and corporations frequently need the assistance of such management.

This Company's principal business, for more than sixty years, has been the management of property in Trust for others. Our experience and technical knowledge are applied in the following fiduciary capacities:

Administrator and Executor of Estates;
Trustee under Wills;
Trustee under Living or Voluntary Trusts;
Conservator, Guardian and Custodian of Property;
Trustee of Corporate Mortgages;
Depositary for Reorganizations;
Transfer Agent;
Registrar of Securities;
Agent in Disbursement of Dividends.

A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Our Safe Deposit Vault, which is air-conditioned, is one of the largest and best equipped in New England. Ample coupon rooms afford our customers complete privacy. Safe Deposit Boxes are for rent at moderate prices.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Nazis Set Up New Economy Over France

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A returning American observer on the Drottingholm confirms the wholesale overturning of French economy by the Nazis. That Nazi objectives are the definite incorporation of France's economy into that of the Reich is vouched for by Free French quarters who have long possessed all details of the Nazi crackdown on the hapless French to achieve this.

Absolute control over France's economy is vested in the Wehrwirtschafts-und-Rüstungsstabes Frankreich or WIRU that is only answerable to the Nazi military administration in France. But the bureau's real head authority is the Reich Minister of Economics in Berlin.

Its functions in relation to French business are, however, indirect being to send reports from its staff direct to the Berlin Economics Ministry that tabulates and redistributes them to proper Reich heads. The WIRU Paris bureau maintains four inspectors' offices of experts in various technical branches, and branch bureaus in Laon, Rouen, Orleans, Le Mans, Brest, Nantes and Bordeaux.

Functions of WIRU

Functions of the WIRU include inventories of French economy in the occupied zone, dismantling of French machinery for use in Germany or other areas of French designated for intensive industrial exploitation, control of French exports to Germany and labor migration, regulation of material and services within territory occupied by the Wehrmacht.

The WIRU fixes all prices which are based on prevailing conditions in the German home market. The bureau is wholly geared to compelling French industrial production to subserve the Nazi military-industrial machine and its decisions are rarely in question. Tightness of WIRU control over French economy is shown by firms even left in the hands of original owners being supervised by the bureau's officials.

The WIRU's effectiveness, however, depends, first, on French resources; second, German ability to furnish raw materials; third, skilled technicians, and fourth, availability of replacements for machinery.

Expansion of WIRU activities has been so rapid that many Nazi industries now let subcontracts to French firms. To regulate this, WIRU has set up a Central Contracts Office in Paris which coordinates and passes on all contracts over RM 5,000. Failure to comply is subject to severe penalty.

Many firms in non-occupied France have no alternative but to deal through the CCC if they want to do business in occupied France, Germany or Europe in general.

WIRU Extends Power

The WIRU, although theoretically only operating in French occupied territory, extends its power to the unoccupied zone through contact with Vichy's collaborationist economic administrative heads.

The Reich Economic Minister exercises his authority over French economy through the WIRU mainly by reason of Nazi control of most of Europe's coal and iron industry and other raw material sources, which leaves French industrialists and labor no choice but to toe the mark set by Berlin. Besides this strain on France's economic machine are such things as the heavy occupation costs, presence of inflationary currency, Nazi commandeering of goods and newly arrived cargoes at French ports.

One Frenchman describes the Nazi way of financing this ponderous system of Franco-German economic rapprochement à la Hitler as "simplicity itself." For, after taking what they want from France for export to Germany, the Nazis merely charge it to the clearing account. Which means the French Government pays for the transaction, as only a minor amount is deducted for this from the Bank of France's immense indemnity fund. Germany, therefore, as few realize or know, is today a heavy debtor to France, which not only finances German occupation costs but Franco-German trade as well.

Currency Manipulation

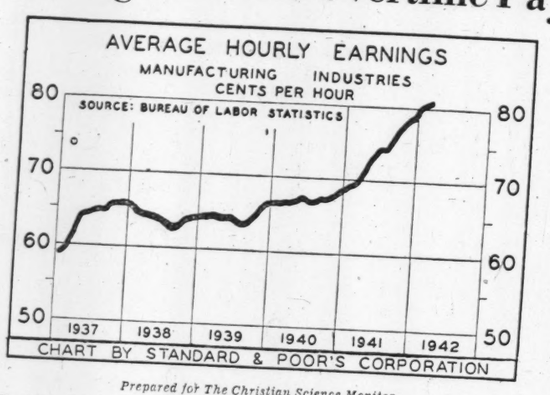
Nazi currency manipulation in France has of course been rife. Apart from the initial blunders of raining paper occupation marks on France, that went into abeyance when French war indemnity francs appeared, German operations are being designed to make it easy to secure control of French industry, mainly by wholesale purchases of stock.

Activities are also being shaped so as to enable German civilians to infiltrate as heads of French commercial enterprises. Profitable careers for Frenchmen are now reported practically barred. Matters are complicated by French occupied zone money not being legal tender in the Reich and the Reichsmark oppositely being illegal currency in France.

The worth of the so-called indemnity franc in Nazi-occupied France is almost wholly dependent on supplies of raw materials. Should these dwindle, or run out, as it is predicted they will, Nazi dreams built on the French occupation will, it is held, begin to evaporate.

Can all this mean, as some declare, that this is German revenge on France for inordinate reparations it had to pay after World War I? Whatever the answer, our previously mentioned American observer friend is probably correct in stating, "Germanization of France seems purely temporary; to be hurled aside when the bomb of French individualism bursts again."

Rise in Hourly Earnings Laid In Larger Part to Overtime Pay



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Earnings of workers continue to mount into new high ground. Not all of the rise in hourly earnings is the result of wage increases, for a substantial part, according to Standard & Poor's Corp., must be attributed to overtime payments.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Coupon banking is to be introduced into Britain from about the middle of June. Arrangements have been completed with the banks and the details made public. Though at first sight they appear rather complicated, it is soon evident that smooth working should be easy and that "red tape" has been cut down to a minimum.

The banks have been asked to perform this task because they constitue a nation-wide organization with which the vast majority of traders have already had dealings, and whose branch officials will be familiar with the signature of traders and because much bureaucracy will be eliminated and the necessity for setting up a new department by the Board of Trade will be ruled out.

Scheme Outlined

The new scheme will work along with the following lines: Traders will be authorized to open "coupon accounts" at the local branch of their bank. The retailers will bank their "coupon takings." After that the transfer of coupons from retailer to wholesaler, from wholesaler to manufacturer, etc., will take place through the use of coupon-transfer vouchers. All coupons or equivalents of coupon-values must be banked and all transfers of coupon-values carried out by means of vouchers. Except in special cases, such as that of small transactions, involving not more than 50 coupons, it will be forbidden for traders to deal in coupons directly with other traders.

Coupon accounts can be opened by manufacturers, merchants, and retailers of rationed goods, agents who buy or sell rationed goods in their own or another's name, and businesses or institutions in receipt of periodical allotments of coupons or vouchers from the Board of Trade, for the purchase of rationed goods.

Chain stores and other businesses with branch establishments in various parts of the country will have to open coupon accounts at the different branch banks at which their financial transactions are normally carried out. Later these coupons will be remitted to the firm's head office through "transfer-vouchers." Should a trader transfer his banking account from one bank to another, his coupon account can also be transferred.

Coupons must be handed in to the bank in specially prepared envelopes and accompanied by a credit slip and counterfoil. The credit—or "paying-in"—slip is detached and retained by the bank, and the counterfoil stamped and returned to the trader. (The envelopes themselves are not opened by the bank officials but are forwarded to the Board of Trade to be dealt with there.) In addition to the coupons transfer-vouchers have also to be dealt with. These transfer-vouchers, duly signed by the transferor, must be stamped by the authorized bank before the transaction can take place. For the bank's signature is accepted as evidence that the transferor has the requisite number of coupons to his name to make this possible. At the other end of the transfer, the recipient pays the coupons into his coupon account, and can trade them.

Must Be Confirmed

The banks, having received from the Board of Trade, the authority to confirm transfer-vouchers, have laid down that they will not accept such vouchers unless they are confirmed by the transferor's banker, are less than one month old, have not been tampered with in any way, and are sent only to the transferee's account.

A question which has naturally been asked is the nature of the responsibility now undertaken by the banks. No public statement regarding it is available. But it is evident that this responsibility cannot be the same as that for cheques, since the banks are, in the case of coupons, only agents for the Board of Trade. Questions of liability will have to be settled between the Board of Trade and the bank, on the one hand, and the Board and the trader, on the other.

Nor has anything been said about the amount or kind of payment the banks are to receive for this extra work they have agreed to do for the Government. Such work will fall heavily on depleted staffs. It is alleviated, however, by the fact that traders must keep their own records of coupon transactions and will only get, at most, a quarterly statement on their coupon-balance position.

Traders have also been warned in advance that the Board of Trade, not the bank, is their place for complaints, and the fact that the bank "keeps a coupon account will not make the bank staff into experts on clothes rationing" and it will be a waste of time to act as if they were.

Problems Seen In Hog Market At End of Year

CHICAGO, June 6 (Wide World Associated Press)—With the spring pig crop estimated at about 25 per cent higher than in 1941, livestock circles already are beginning to worry over facilities for handling these pigs when they come to market this autumn and winter.

Ordinarily all facilities—including transportation—have been able to cope with the problem of peak hog marketings without any difficulty. This winter, with an unusually large supply expected, there is some doubt about the ability of the system to function as well as in the past.

The spring pig crop is estimated at about 62,000,000 head, which would compare with 50,000,000 head in 1941 and 1940. Not only plant, but also transportation, facilities may be strained at the peak period for marketing this huge crop. Many pigs come to market in trucks, which ride on precious rubber, and railroads must meet numerous demands for their services.

The peak of the winter hog movement usually occurs in a period of two or three weeks in December and January. Looking into the future, the Department of Agriculture has suggested that if the heavy marketing period could be spread over several weeks, rather than confined to two or three, the potential capacity problem could be solved.

Prices worked lower on the hog market this week, closing near the lows. Losses averaged about 15 cents on all weights and sows.

Steer trade closed slow and about steady with a week earlier. Heifers dropped about 25 to 40 cents. Weighty sausage bulls advanced 10 to 15 cents, but lighter kinds were weak.

Lamb marketings were seasonally reduced and prices not much changed from a week previous.

SEC Refuses United Corp.'s Plea for Delay

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission declared that the $161,000,000 United Corporation "can lay no claim whatever to any participation in or relevance to the war effort" and denied the holding company's motion for suspension of "death sentence" proceedings for the duration of the war.

In reiterating its oft-stated intention to continue strict enforcement of the Holding Company Act section 11 (B), the SEC declared: ". . . It appears from the evidence already adduced that United is at the apex of an extended pyramid, exposed to wide fluctuations in its income.

"It is a super-holding company imposed over other major holding company systems, the record indicates to date . . . that it is so far removed from the base of the pyramid—the operating companies—that its personnel appears to have little or nothing to do with the production and distribution of power to consumers."

The commission recalled denial of a similar motion made by the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation and added "United has advanced no reasons and we see none to persuade us to depart from these conclusions."

Asserting it was "noteworthy" that a representative of several Philadelphia banks and insurance companies had opposed the suspension motion, the SEC said "we concur in the judgment of this large and responsible group of investors in United. . . ."

Counsel for United had argued that it was "impracticable" to continue hearings on evaluation of United's assets because of the "abnormal conditions now prevailing."

In its order, the SEC denied a United motion objecting to 391 exhibits introduced by the commission's public utilities division. The exhibits dealt mainly with financial and other data on the system.

Court Authorizes New Haven Interest Payment $13,645,605

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Federal Court has authorized trustees of the New Haven Railroad, in reorganization, to pay $13,645,605 in bond interest, an increase of $974,000 over the original petition filed May 21.

Judge Carroll C. Hincks' action allows the trustees to pay the interest coupons on all the so-called underlying bonds up to and including June 1 with the exception of the "air line" bonds.

The payments authorized were semi-annual interest installments on the Housatonic, Harlem River & Port Chester, Danbury & Norfolk, New England Railroad, Central New England Railroad, New Haven & Northampton and the New Haven's first and refunded mortgage bonds, including those pledged as collateral.

G. T. Carmichael, comptroller, testifying at the hearing, recommended the additional interest payment of $974,000. He said that due to continued increase in both passenger and freight traffic the cash balance as of July 31 would be approximately $34,327,000.

Business Personals

Oliver C. Billings and Jason E. Billings have retired as general partners in the firm of Billings, Olcott & Co., New York, as of May 31, 1942. The firm announces that Edward W. Bishop has been admitted as a general partner as of June 1 and that the offices will be moved to 26 Broadway from 52 Broadway.

Herbert N. Faulkner, Vice-President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, had word from Fermor S. Cannon, Indianapolis, President of the United States Savings and Loan League, of his appointment to the League's 1942 Committee on Supervision, Examination and Audit, which embraces members from 11 other States.

William J. Nolan, General Agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, at Cincinnati, has been made General Agent, at Boston, succeeding John M. Kerans. Harry F. Doyle, Commercial Agent, at Albany, was promoted to General Agent, at Cincinnati. Daniel L. Norton, Traveling Freight Agent, at Boston, has been promoted to Commercial Agent, at Albany.

Alleghany Ludlum Steel Corporation has announced several changes in management personnel, including the appointment of C. W. Spittal as general manager and W. R. Breeler as assistant general manager of the company's Howard Avenue and Brigham Road plants in Dunkirk, N. Y. H. H. Arbuthnot, Detroit district manager, was named assistant general sales manager with headquarters in New York; C. Cottrell, production manager of the Howard Avenue, Dunkirk, plant; Merle Graham, production manager of the Brigham Road, Dunkirk, plant; and W. H. Norris as manager of the Watervliet, N. Y., plant.

Herschel E. Post has been appointed general sales manager, industrial finishes, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, E. D. Griffin, vice-president, announced. Mr. Post previously was manager of the company's Houston, Texas, paint factory.

Roy E. Carr, vice-president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, has accepted a commission as Lieutenant Commander in the United States Navy. Mr. Carr is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, Class of 1923, and came to the Atlantic in 1934. He was made a vice-president of the company in January, 1940.

J. M. Howell, manager of the Schenectady works of General Electric, has announced the appointment of Clarence H. Linder as assistant to the manager, effective June 1. Mr. Linder has been a General Electric employee for 18 years, and since 1938 had been superintendent of the company's searchlight and ordnance and hydraulic control departments.

H. Albert Russell has been admitted as a general partner to the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., according to an announcement to the Boston Stock Exchange.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, as compiled by the Fitch Investors Service, are:

Monday, June 8

Grant (W. T.) Co. (5 per cent Pfd. and Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Nobilitt-Sparks Industries, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
United Fruit Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, June 9

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Briggs Mfg. Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Capital Administration Co., Ltd. ($3 Pfd. "A") (12 m.)
Howe Sound Co. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.)
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (5 per cent Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
Pond Creek Pocahontas Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Tri-Continental Corp. ($6 Pfd.) (12 m.)

Wednesday, June 10

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. (5¼ per cent Pfd. and Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Continental Baking Co. (8 per cent Pfd.) (4 p. m.)
Cream of Wheat Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. (5 per cent Pfd. and Com.) (10:50 a. m.)

Thursday, June 11

California Packing Corp. (6 per cent Pfd. and Com.) (3 p. m.)
Reliable Stores Corp. (Pfd. and Com.) (10 a. m.)
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.)
U. S. & Foreign Securities Corp. ($6 1st Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

Friday, June 12

Central Aguirre Associates (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Honored

Pach Bros.

William E. Knox

Director and assistant general manager of the Westinghouse Electric International Co., has received the Order of Merit, with rank of Commander, from Don Rodolfo Michels, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, as a gesture of Pan-American friendship. The award was made because of Mr. Knox's "loyal services and co-operation in the industrial development of Chile."

Freight Carloadings Decline 5 P. C. In Holiday Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 795,756 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 30.

This was a decrease of 41,992 cars, or 5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 6,027 cars, or $.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 156,636 cars, or 24.5 per cent, compared with 1940.

All classifications showed declines, particularly miscellaneous freight, in the week which included the holiday.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This wk.	Decl from last wk.	Decl from yr. ago
Misc freight	363,810	14,529	†24,036
Less-than-car-lot mdse	87,000	9,365	56,327
Coal	157,852	8,131	†13,345
Gain & grain products	32,897	1,515	3,246
Livestock	11,782	1,071	†2,809
Forest prods	45,689	2,721	†6,493
Ore	82,886	4,319	†6,741
Coke	13,840	341	†122

†Increase.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended May 30, 1942, included:

	May 30, 1942	Previous Week	Year Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	62,777	67,577	59,529
Great Northern	23,864	29,201	24,574
Northern Pacific	12,779	15,110	12,514
Pennsylvania	143,935	146,928	136,036
North Western	31,607	34,375	33,351
Frisco	17,762	17,227	13,891
Reading	41,301	42,692	39,286
St. Paul	27,657	29,463	28,749
New Haven	30,198	29,160	26,758
N. Y. Central	99,275	99,930	94,049
Southern Pacific	47,617	51,591	42,928
Southern Railway	46,565	47,308	44,570
Satna Fe	32,208	32,761	29,249
Norf. & Western	30,529	29,440	30,192
Del. & Hudson	13,950	18,203	16,064
Ches. & Ohio	43,142	42,058	40,880
Nickel Plate	22,227	23,075	18,915
Pere Marquette	11,184	11,260	12,796

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Equity Corp $3 pf	75c	..	July 15	June 15
Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Inc 6 pf	$3	..	July 1	June 20
White Sew Mch Cp 4¼ conv pr	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 20

Irregular

Four Whl Drv Auto	60c	..	June 16	June 3
Hein-Werner M P	15c	..	June 15	June 1
Ohio Forge & Mch	50c	..	June 22	June 10
Std Chem Co Ltd	75c	..	July 30	June 30

Liquidating

Wolverine Tube	$6.50	..	....	....

Extra

Com Tr Co (Kan C)	$1	..	July 1	June 25

Reduced

Barrister Hall Tr Co (Boston)	25c	Q	June 15	June 2
Gen Am Transp	$1	..	July 1	June 15
Plymouth Oil	20c	..	June 30	June 16
Victom Chem Wks	25c	..	June 30	June 20

Regular

Brandon Corp A	$1.50	..	June 30	June 25
Do pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 25
Bucyrus Erie	15c	..	July 1	June 25
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 13
Central Kan Pw 4% pf	$1.10	Q	July 15	June 30
Central Tr Co (Cinc)	$1	Q	July 1	June 20
Chapman Valve	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Chicago Pneu Tool	50c	..	July 1	June 22
do cum conv pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 20
do $2.50 cum conv pr pf	62½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Cincin G&El pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Com Tr (Kan Cy)	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
Conn Gas & Coke $3 pf	Sec			
Detroit Bk (Mich)	$1	S	June 30	June 15
Eaton & How'd BF do S pf	20c	..	June 25	June 15
Fed Electric Co Class A	$1.50	..	June 25	June 15
Finance Co of Penn	25c	..	July 1	June 20
First Nat Bank (Pittsburgh, Pa)	$2	Q	July 1	June 13
Do	$2	Q	Oct. 1	June 30
Gen Tire & R pf	$1.50	Q	Sept. 30	Sept. 30
Howell Elec Mot Co	10c	..	June 30	June 20
Kan Gas & El Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Louisville G&E A	37½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 25	June 30
Do $25 pf	$1.25	Q	July 15	June 30
Nat Tr Co, Ltd (Toronto)	31¼c	Q	July 15	June 30
New Idea	$2	Q	July 2	June 20
N Y City Omnibus	15c	..	June 30	June 15
Omnibus Corp pf	50c	Q	June 30	June 27
Pilgrim Tr of Bost	$2	Q	July 1	June 15
Porto Rico Pw 7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 22
Rayonier $2 cum pf	$2	Q	July 2	June 15
Roos Bros	50c	Q	July 1	June 19
Sabin R P 7 pf	37½c	Q	June 20	June 10
Sherwin&Wms (Ca)	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Standard Fire Ins of N J	15c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
SunLifeAssur (Ca)	75c	Q	July 23	July 16
U S Trust (N Y)	$3.25	Q	July 1	June 15
White Cew Mch pr pf	$15	Q	July 1	June 12
Woodley Pet	50c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Woolworth (F W) & Co. Ltd—Amer dep rec for 6 pref reg 5.2c	$1	..	June 30	June 13
			June 6	May 5

Real Estate Bonds Higher

NEW YORK—At the close of the month of May, the Amott-Baker Real Estate Bond Price Average stood at $309 per $1,000 bond, an increase of .03 per cent over the $308 average as of April 30. The year to date gain now stands at 2.3 per cent, with the average price up from a figure of $302 at the close of 1941.

Exempt From Price Ceiling

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agricultural commodities such as peas, lentils, seeds and "unprocessed" and therefore exempt from the general price ceiling, the Office of Price Administration ruled.

Huge Unused Scrap Rubber Hoard Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 6—More than 2,000,000 tons of unused scrap rubber could be collected for immediate use in the war effort if the price ceiling were taken off it, according to an article in the current issue of Time magazine.

"The biggest unused rubber hoard in the world is right under our noses, lying half under water along country streams, gathering dust in barns and attics and basements, hanging from apple trees for kids to swing on, make homemade flower pots for front yards," the magazine says. "It includes perhaps half of the 900,000,000 tires the United States public has thrown away since World War I.

"And most guess that this United States rubber mine holds 2,000,000 tons of scrap, which is equivalent to 700,000 tons of crude, more than the United States' total crude consumption last year.

"Mixed with two-thirds natural rubber, scrap makes good enough rubber for even most Army and Navy specifications; mixed with 2 per cent natural rubber it might make a tire that civilians could drive 5,000 miles. It is cheap to turn scrap back into usable rubber, with about a 50 per cent loss in resiliency. Scrap does not suffer much from lying about for years."

If the price of scrap rubber were allowed to go as high as $100 a ton —only a third of its $280 peak in World War I—the cost of collecting 1,000,000 tons would be less than one-eighth the cost of getting started on synthetic production, the magazine holds. An old tire at the present time brings only 18 cents delivered to the factory, which makes it economically impossible for scrap to be gathered on a business basis, it adds.

Less Evaporated, More Powdered Milk Production Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of the tight shipping situation, the Agriculture Department has asked the Dairy industry to reduce the production of evaporated milk and increase the output of powdered milk for lend-lease shipments to Great Britain and Russia.

Powdered milk requires only about a fourth as much shipping space as evaporated milk.

The department emphasized, however, that total milk production should be increased to the highest level possible to assure ample supplies of dairy products for the war effort.

Curtailment in evaporated milk production should be made, the department said, in areas where other processing and marketing outlets are available.

The department said the current rate of evaporated milk production was between 90,000,000 and 100,000,000 cases a year. It said that due to the necessity of shifting to powdered milk, not more than 70,000,000 cases would be needed to supply domestic civilian, military and lend-lease requirements and provide a large reserve.

Due to the shipping situation, lend-lease requirements for evaporated milk have declined from 22,000,000 cases to 7,000,000 a year. The department said that its general price support program for dairy products would not be affected by this requested shift in production. In other words, the department will continue to buy evaporated milk at designated prices until production can be adjusted to requirements.

The current rate of American cheese production was said to be fully adequate.

California Utility Files Capital Plan

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced that the California Oregon Power Company and its parent, the Standard Gas & Electric Company, had filed a plan of recapitalization for the power company which would eliminate gold debentures, reduce preferred stocks, increase and change the par value of common stock and provide for the issuance of $3,500,000 in notes.

To be eliminated are $5,500,000 of five and one-half per cent gold debentures, series A, due Oct. 1. The common stock, now without par value, would be made $25 par value per share which would raise the value of the 8,061 shares from $6,847,100 to $7,800,000.

Standard Gas and Electric, on its part, will surrender to the subsidiary for cancellation its holdings of the power company's securities, totaling $3,215,000, including $2,375,000 of the gold debentures.

The total gold debenture issue would be redeemed after sale of the notes.

The SEC set June 21 for a hearing on the proposal.

Newport Shipbuilding Contracts Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. reported billings on shipbuilding contracts for the 13 weeks ended March 30 were $37,851,176, compared with $16,441,462 in the corresponding period of 1941.

The company figured that on March 30 the unbilled balance of shipbuilding contracts, including estimated contract prices for certain naval vessels, amounted to $471,792,961, compared with a ship construction backlog of $433,189,923 on March 31, 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
15 3s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜

New York City Bonds

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
2 Ala Power 3½s 72	105	105	105
2 Alb&Sus 3½s 46	93	93	93
8 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	83	83	83
2 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	70	70	70
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	67	67	67
5 AmICChem 5s49	102¼	102¼	102½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	96½	96½	96½
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
7 Am T&T 3s 56	107	107	107
6 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100	100	100
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	98	98	98
6 Ann Arbor 4s 95	67	67	67
7 At&SF adj 4s 95 st	90	90	90
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
6 A C Line 4½s 64	60¾	60¼	60¾
5 A C Line 5s 45	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 B&O 1st inc 4s 48 st	58⅜	58½	58⅜
3 B&O 95 st A	26	26	26
25 B&O 95 st C	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
46 B&O cv 60 st	20	19¾	19¾
8 B&O 4s 48	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
5 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
3 B&O S W 50 st	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	52½	52½	52½
2 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
21 Cen New Eng 4s 61	71⅜	70⅞	71¼
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	70¾	70¾
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15	15	15
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 ChampionP&F 4¾s 50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	74¼	74¼	74¼
21 CB&Q 4½s 77	66⅛	65⅞	66
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93½	93½	93½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	63¼	63¼	63¼
15 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15⅛	15	15⅛
3 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	46¾	46¾	46¾
16 CM&SP 4½s 89C	46¾	46½	46¾
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	46¾	46½	46¾
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜
6 CM&SJ 3½s 89 E	44½	44½	44½
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
5 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
10 CRI & P 4s 88	22	22	22
10 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	46	45½	46
4 Clev ⅞ Pitts 3½s D 50	108	108	108
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
27 Columbia G 5s 52	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	85	85	85
2 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102	102	102
1 Consol Coal 5s 60	88½	88½	88½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Ret	31	31	31
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	111	111	111
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109½	109½	109½
6 Erie 4½s 2015	46⅝	46½	46⅝
16 Erie 4s 95	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95	95	95
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 II	95⅞	95¾	95¾
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46	46	46
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	46	46	46
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¾	42¾	42¾
9 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	42⅞	42¾	42¾
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	51	51	51
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45¼	45	45
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
16 Int T&T 5s 55	57½	57⅜	57½
4 Kresge Found 3s 50	99½	99½	99½
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¼	33¼	33¼
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	94½	94½	94½
1 LouGN 4½s 2003	92	92	92
5 McCrory 5½s 55	103¾	103½	103½
2 M & StL rfg 5s 62	1	1	1
10 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	65⅞	65½	65½
10 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¾	12¾	12¾
8 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34½	34½	34½
5 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	29¼	29¼	29¼
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
30 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	26¼	26¼	26¼
6 NEng RR 4s 45	37	37	37
5 NOTex&M 4½s 56	70	70	70
19 NYC rfg 5s 2013	41½	41½	41½
19 NYC 4½s 2013A	49½	49¼	49⅝
3 NYC 3¾s 46	45¼	45	45
1 NYC cn 4s 98	95	95	95
17 NYC cv 3¼s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 574a	54	54	54
2 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	72½	72½	72½
4 NYGEH&P 4s 49	70	70	70
41 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	60	60	60
6 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
31 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40¼	39¾	39¾
10 NYNH&H 5s 56	59½	59⅛	59½
4 NYNH&H 4s 57	39	38½	38⅝
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33	33	33
2 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
15 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	31	31	31
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	6	5¾	6
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	62	61¾	61¾
4 Ogden¾Lcha 4s 48	47½	47½	47½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	40¾	40½	40½
1 OreRR & Nav 4s 46	7½	7½	7½
20 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	107	107	107
12 Pac G & E 4s 64	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Pen Ohe&Det 4½s 77	109	108¾	108¾
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s 71	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	100¼	100¼	100⅛
18

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

NEW or renewal subscriptions to Reader's Digest, American, Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, Redbook, Time, Life, Fortune, Harper's, Newsweek, Look, McCall's, Child Life, Children's Activities, American Girl, Colliers, Liberty, American Home, Ladies' Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, all subscriptions at Publishers' authorized rates; prompt, dependable service. Patrick W. Meehan, Reader's Service, 511 Louisville Ave., Monroe, La. Ph. 3290.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful, medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. West of Rockies $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C.S., Camilla, Ga.

ROOMS AND BOARD

HUNTER HOUSE—Garden, sun porch, badminton, ping pong; food that pleases. 687 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. FE. 2388.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.—Country home of 10 rooms, old colonial, excellent condition; 2½ acres, more land available; $6,500. Box C-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Don't worry about oil and gasoline. Fine old spacious house with modern gas heat, near bus and train lines in Fisher Hill section. 14 rooms, 3 baths, hardwood throughout. Corner lot of 16,058 sq. ft. Assessed $17,000. Will sacrifice lower for cash or will rent to well-recommended persons. Call or see me.
HERBERT A. BUCK
73 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Laf. 6782

CUSTOM owner built, 1-year-old, 7-room Colonial house; garage attached; 2 tile baths, tile kitchen, tile floor in playroom; circulating hot-water heat; beautifully landscaped; near Arnold Arboretum and Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Call for appointment, any evening, ARN. 3502.

FOR SALE—By owner, Dutch colonial home, 9 rooms, furnace heat, city conveniences; 12½ acres more or less; lake stocked with fish; 4 laying houses, 1 brooder house, 250 white leghorn hens; 200 4-months-old pullets; large barn, bearing fruit trees and grape vines; farm equipment, 20-lb. pressure flowing well; 2-car garage, laundry, servant's room. City and school buses by door. 5 miles from city limits. $14,000, half cash. State Road No. 138. G. C. Cole, Route 3, Box 656, Jacksonville, Florida.

FOR SALE, furnished home, suitable tea room, tourists; 5 baths, conveniences; exclusive; ready for immediate occupancy or business; modest price. D. G. Knox, Aiken, So. Carolina.

LAND for sale, in Plymouth, Mass. About 6 acres on shore, near Country Club and Beach Club, best residential section.
Apply A. D. CAMPBELL
40 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

MELROSE, Mass.—Ideally located modern English Colonial, designed by Royal Barry Wills. Beautiful grounds. Call Owner, MEL. 2896.

RENTALS
SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1504

WINCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
Due to change in position owner is selling this charming Colonial home regretfully. Ideal location on secluded street, yet near schools and transportation. House has 8 rooms, 2 baths, game room with fireplace. Steam heat with oil. Screened porch. 2-car garage. FESSENDEN, 3 Common Street, Win. 2195-2714.

WINCHESTER
New Cape Cod and colonial homes in natural setting; ideal location near bus, train, schools and stores; ready for occupancy. Directions: Take Highland Avenue to Englewood Road. I. W. DINGWELL, builder, 88 Hillcrest Parkway, Winchester, Mass.

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

INSURANCE

ALL KINDS 689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 — **INSURANCE GILES** — ANYWHERE Cambridge Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel Beaconsfield
A Charming Home
Spacious, sunny apartments, unfurnished or attractively furnished. Restful, suburban atmosphere. Excellent Meals. Full Hotel Service. Hotel Garage.
We invite your inspection of our family suites, ready for immediate occupancy.
On Beacon St. Subway Line.
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager
1731 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.

BOSTON, FENWAY 1-2-3 Rooms Large reception halls; elevator; restricted tenancy, $36-$75. Supt. KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 2-4 Rooms
Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $40-$65. Call GILES, KIR. 2345.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Beautiful river view. Midtown, spacious, comfortable, privacy; 4 rooms, 3 exposures, fireplace. EL. 5-3522.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

GILMANTON IRON WORKS, N. H.—Fully furn. 5-room cottage, 30 ft. from Crystal Lake. Electric refrigeration, hot and cold water. Will sell for $2,500 or rent July and August for $200. Write Box A-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MODERN cottage, 6 rooms and bath, fireplace, at Fairview Lake, 7 miles from Hawley, Pa.; lake privileges; from June or July to September, $300.00; restricted clientele. Write MRS. FRANCES SCHULTZ, Forest Lake Club, Hawley, Pa.

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, Mass., June 15-Sept. 1, 7 rooms, newly renovated; beautiful spot; refrig., hardwood floors, modern kitchen. Stad. 7716.

OSSIPEE LAKE, N. H.
Commodious camp in pine woods; big stone fireplace, boat, canoe; electrical refrigerator; fine beds; well furnished; spring water. Tel. Marblehead 1804.

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified
(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, Beacon St., near Mass. Ave.—Beautifully furnished apt. to sublet; unusually large living room, bedroom, bath, lavatory, kitchenette, dinette, $125. Com. 1756.

N. Y. C.—Charmingly furnished 2 rooms, conveniently located between Madison and 5th Ave. on 54th St.; July to October. Call mornings PLaza 8-0666 or write Box R-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 17 West 73rd St. (Apt. 1-R)—Unusually attractive 3-room apartment, including kitchen; completely furnished. July-August. Moderate rental. TR. 4-0929.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MELROSE, Mass.—Modern 6 rooms and sun porch; quiet and convenient; transportation; ½ mile Christian Science church. Mel. 2518-W.

NEW CAPE COD
Richfield Road, Arlington, Mass.—5-room bungalow, large attic, game room; garage, porch; sightly corner; easily financed; short walk from Mass. Ave. George Brayley, Arl. 3430—Win. 0492

$8500; MUST sacrifice 8-room single; exclusive neighborhood, 7-minute walk to train; 3 rooms with tile kitchen on first floor, 4 and bath second, 1 on third; 2-car stone garage. Call OWNER, Melrose 2022 (Mass.).

WELLESLEY, MASS. (Cliff Estates), 66 Arnold Rd.—Modern home, excellent condition, in residential section; 10 rms., 3 baths, club room; gas air-conditioning; 2-car garage; 17,000 sq. ft. of land; a good buy. Open for inspection Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Tel. J. E. B., Longwood 6380.

WEST ROXBURY house, 7-room single; large lot land; white cab. sink and range; gas heat. 265 Temple St. We will show any time.

WEST ROXBURY, open for inspection Sunday 2 to 5—8 rooms, 3 baths, oil heat, barn. 110 Bellevue Street.
J. W. WILBUR CO., Inc.
101 Park St., West Roxbury, Mass. Parkway 5022

HOUSES TO LET

20-ROOM guest house, white Colonial, South Shore's finest location; 1 min. walk train, 6 mi. Hingham war industry area; not on waterfront. Lease available. Will sell contents house, 90 per cent furnished. Leaving state. Write Box 724, Cohasset, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, CENTERVILLE—On the water, 5-room COTTAGE, complete furnishings. For further information write MRS. MARY D'ARCY, 48 Aberdeen Place, ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMFORTABLE 7-room cottage, screened porch; garage; elec. lighted; $100 for 3 months. E. E. COBB, Westmoreland Depot, N. H.

GLOUCESTER (Brier Neck)—New 8-room modern house, elec. refrig., heater, garage; fine bathing beach; good train service. Tel. Cap. 8294 or see P. M. Graves, Ledgeholme, Brier Neck, Gloucester, Mass.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Unusual 5-room housekeeping suite in early remodeled house. 5 Tucker Street, near Harbor.

OVERLOOKING Charles River, 30 min "A" gas commuting to Boston; 8 rooms; canoe; highest refs. required; adults preferred; avail. Aug. 1. M. J. of Elliot St., So. Natick, Mass.

STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Furnished cottages on large estate, bus connection to train; 8 rooms, 2 baths, finished attic, $400; 5 rooms, 2 baths, $300; season June 15 to September 8 DAYCROFT.

COUNTRY BOARD

FOR those desiring peace and solitude for rest or study; lovely, historic, picturesque home with all modern conveniences; fine food, comfortable beds; individual fireplaces; 55 miles from Boston; meet train by appointment. JOSEPHINE HADDOCK, Epping, N. H. Tel. 2037.

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

VACATION in Vermont at Cedar Hill Farm in comfort and quiet. Mrs. W. R. Cooley, Montpelier, Vermont.

HOMES TO SHARE

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—Share our home and 1¼ acre grounds; quiet, secluded, rural; large rooms, cross ventilation. Write Box D-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

ROOMS TO LET

Attractive Rooms—Boston
with and without private bath.
THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth Street

BELMONT, MASS.—Two rooms with kitchen privileges in private home for young couple or a gentleman desiring 2 rooms with breakfast and dinner would be considered; Christian Scientist preferred; references required. BEL. 1685-J after 6 P. M. or Sunday before 9 A. M.

BELMONT, Mass.—Room in picturesque bungalow with garden landscaped for privacy; conv. to Harvard Sq. and Watertown bus. Bel. 1424-W.

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St., near The Christian Science Mother Church—Attractive cool single on 1st floor. E. Gannon, Ken. 8742.

BOSTON, 52 Rutland Sq.—Old-fashioned single-double rooms near The Christian Science Mother Church. Tel. Com. 9053.

BOSTON, 175 Newbury—1 large desirable room, twin beds, running water; business people; free parking. Call after 2 p. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Winchester, 29 Winchester St.—Room with twin beds; convenient location; Beacon car line; parking. Long. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For Annual Meeting, can accommodate visitors, second floor, private home; parking; convenient location. LONG. 5018.

JAMAICA PLAIN, 35 Burroughs St.—1 large room in private home; quiet, homelike atmosphere; residential section; 18 min. to Boston.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass.—Attractive room, private family; excellent location; gentleman preferred. Box B-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., Corner 70th St. and Lexington Ave.—Upper-floor duplex, 5 sunny rooms, furnished; reasonable; immediate possession. RH. 4-1527.

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside Drive (109th St.)—Room with 2 beds, running water; $10 weekly; men or women. H. G. FISHER, AC. 4-7286.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 158th St. (Burgess)—Beautiful airy room, semi-private bath; also smaller room; older people accommodated; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 64th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. B—Attractively furn. studio type; sunny, priv. apt.; excellent location; business person.

N. Y. C., 125 West 58th Street—Lovely large front room, convenient Park and churches. CO. 5-8684.

N. Y. C.—Attractive single room for lady, choice apartment, centrally located, $10 weekly. ATwater 9-2625.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—In attractive home, near trans. and shopping center; furn. or unfurn.; very reasonable. 70 Curve. Wel. 0989-R.

PAYING GUESTS

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.—Rooms in attractive private cottage 2 blocks from ocean. MRS. FREDERICK W. STEINBOCK, 136 Garfield Av.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Home offered elderly person to be treated as family member, also taken to summer cottage—or will rent room to business man or woman; references exchanged. Call TROwbridge 3978.

CLIFF INN, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
On the waterfront, corner Cliff and Chestnut Sts. Veranda dining. Rates $3-$5 per day. American plan. Tel. 0636.

HOLIDAY HOUSE commanding magnificent view of Buzzards Bay; ideal for refined, quiet guests; sandy beach for bathing; screened porches, open fireplaces, light airy rooms; delicious food; excellently managed in hospitable manner; direct train service from Boston and New York. R. M. N., Holiday House, Buzzards Bay, Mass. B. B. 646.

MERRYMEETING-IN-MAINE
Century-old sea captain's home in the beautiful Camden Hills, near spring-fed lake, 7 miles from sea; tally-ho trips and cruising on Penobscot Bay; excellent meals; innerspring beds, antique furnishings; New England charm; from $20 per week for room and meals; restricted. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, Elsah, Illinois.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautiful 30-acre campus available for summer club; modern conveniences; rest for adults and commuters; instruction and swimming for young people; play groups for little children; season June 15 to September; reasonable rates. DAYCROFT.

SUMMER BOARD

FIVE ISLANDS, MAINE—Rockcrest Cottage, small, quiet, shore home; scenic location; seashore and country; boating, fishing, bathing, home cooking, farm vegetables and fresh sea food; $18 week, $3 day. Write HIGGINS, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston, until June 27. Ken. 9331.

IN the foothills of Vermont, an old-time inn with modern conveniences and crackerjack cooking extends New England hospitality. All trains are met. The Tavern, Grafton, Vermont. KINGSLEY A. PERRY, Owner-Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY INN, Marblehead, Mass.; excellent food, beds; near seashore; convenient train and bus serv. Write or Tel. Marblehead 977.

SMALL, quiet place; good food, good beds, good times; land and water sports; separate cottages; $25 and $30 per week inclusive. Write MRS. A. R. WHEELER, "Champlain Shores," St. Albans, Vermont.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.
Telephone TALbot 2490

Local Classified
(Continued)

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Attractive rooms, meals optional. Shown by appointment. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Kenmore 1574.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Attrac. rm. and board for companionable woman; near rapid transit. Box B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

WE HAVE several new openings for Christian Scientists, members of The Mother Church, in the housekeeping, stewards' and laundry departments. Write for information. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J. Note: All candidates for future nursing classes will be chosen from among associates of these departments. We expressly invite those who have previously applied for our nurses' training but have not yet been called to write us again if interested in the above.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CUSTODIAN—Christian Scientist preferred. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, Mass. 870 Great Plain Ave.

GOOD opportunity with salary for several men experienced in selling wool and reworked wools to woolen mills in U. S. to represent house in business over 50 years; state experience, also territory best acquainted; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box A-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HANDY MAN, for care of vegetable garden, yard, etc., in exchange for good country home and small wage; permanent. W. Z. HOLAMN, South Glastonbury, Conn.

WANTED
Time study and method engineers for nationally known management engineering company with offices in principal cities. Technical graduates or equivalent training required. Excellent starting salary. State telephone number in replying to box.
BOX F-53, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BEAUTY SALON offers steady position for excellent operator; hours 9-6, 1648 Blue Hill Ave., Mattapan Sq. Blu. 1520, Mass.

CAPABLE housekeeper for motherless home, 2 small children; state qualifications and salary expected. Box B-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-housekeeper — Permanent; attractive, kindly home; country; adults; $30 monthly. Write Box H-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GIRL wanted for light housekeeping, in lovely home, 3 adults. Own room and bath. Call GAR. 4307 (Mass.).

PLAIN COOKING for small group containing 8 or 10 young boys, on Cape Cod. No other work. Call, Bea. 0882, Mass.—evenings.

SAVANNAH BEACH, GA.—Southern family (5) wishes housekeeper-cook, white, summer months, Boston interview June 8 and 9 only. Write Box A-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Housekeeper: sleep in—out: $65-$70; three adults. SE. 3-3499, West Bronx, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, 46, married, exp. hotel manager, insurance, office, advertising; immediately available. Box B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE 15-year-old high school girl seeks summer position, with Christian Scientists preferred; references exchanged. Box E-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAMBERMAID or chambermaid-waitress, Scotch, desires position; Christian Scientists; good references; city in winter. Write Box D-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMMERCIAL art, or arts and craft teacher, also swimming and canoeing; go anywhere. Miss Parker, 31 Appleton St., Boston.

NURSE companion (Christian Scientist), experienced, wishes position. Tel. GR. 7-8402. Write Box R-18, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION desired as companion-housekeeper, excellent cook; good references. Box F-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WELL-TRAVELED, educated lady desires position as companion; go anywhere. Box B-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman, experienced Christian Science nurse, desires position; willing to do light household duties. Write Box B-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Beautiful Chinese Chippendale gilt mirror, made in Ireland about 1760, all original; size 5 ft. x 7 ft.; reasonable. See MISS JORDAN, 121 Newbury St., Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

Old Needlework made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box P-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ART GALLERY

GREENLEAF GALLERY, 212 Friend St. Boston, near North Station
Original Paintings of New England Scenes

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Motor Mart, Park Sq., Boston. HUB. 7100
Repairing and Service on All Makes

BEAUTY SHOPS

CURTIS BEAUTY SHOPPE
155 Huntington Ave., Boston. Com. 0707
Permanents $3.95 up. Artistic Beauty Work.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Successful Restaurant
In heart of Boston retail shopping area, catering to best trade. Seats 106. Wholly distinctive, nothing like it in Boston. Best of reasons for selling. Thorough inspection invited. Price $7,500, at least one-half required, balance may be financed to proper persons. Write Box A-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERAS Ask for new Developing and Printing price list. Work done in our own plant. RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield Street, Boston.

DOLL REPAIRING

DOLLS' HOSPITAL, Inc.
Antique dolls bought and sold.
Heads and Wigs, dolls' clothes.
37 TEMPLE PLACE Hancock 8423

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WATER-DAMAGED CAMP BLANKETS
American wool camp blankets, $5 value for $2.50; Pequot sheets, full size, $1.48; same grade in seconds for $1.22; Cannon Turkish towels, extra heavy and large, 39c value for 24c. Free delivery; mail orders filled; money refunded. OSHRY BROS., 10 Spring St., Boston. Established 1902.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FAMILY going to Washington, household furnishings for sale—grand piano, rugs, pictures. MRS. WILLARD HELBURN, Tro. 1840 (Mass.).

FUR STORAGE

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS.
12 West Street, Boston. Han. 5971

GARAGES

HONESDALE, PA., ROUTE 6
Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St., Tel. 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline Pontiac Cars

HAIRDRESSING

WIGS, Toupees, Transformations, Curls, Hair Goods of all descriptions. Made by ROMAN, Permanents, Feather Cuts and our famous Aroma Oil Shampoo, 565 Boylston St., Boston (Copley Square). COM. 8146.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

8-UNIT old Chelsea china set, bric-a-brac, and antiques. Call Mr. Lindsay, Lib. 1238 (Boston), between 9 and 5 week days.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME wanted for young mother cat and 2-month-old kitten, single or together. Address STEARNS, Box 43, Groton, Mass., or 118 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWELERS

BIRTHSTONE for June, Pearl and Moonstone
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston LIB. 3917

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

Local Classified
(Continued)

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600, 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0760

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

KOCHIAN & CO. 180 Boylston St., Boston Hub. 1618. Delivery Service
Rug Cleaning, Repairing, Storing. Reasonable Prices.

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN. 4153

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING, public speaking, voice, diction. Marjorie Keith Stackhouse, B. L. I., Ed.M., 29 Park Drive, Boston. Tel. Kenmore 1957.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

UNIFORMS

ARMY NURSES' OFFICIAL UNIFORMS Red Cross, Canteen Workers, etc.
Josephine Foley, 59 Temple Pl., Boston LIB. 2378

UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

WANTED

WE BUY all makes, ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-7200.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC.
LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 3018.

ZEISS BINOCULARS AND MICROSCOPES
Phone aft. 6 p. m. Mr. R. W. St. Clair
92 Henry St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO 9327

WATCH REPAIRING

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed.
E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1839

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

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Since 1912
Dial 4-3359

621 SO. 27TH STREET

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — *Also* **Pasteurized and Raw Milk**
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Oratorio—Concert—Instruction
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BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

Remember the Graduate with The Very Sweets Gift
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Quality Service
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(Continued)

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Georgia

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COLUMBUS

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1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

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CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
Bakery
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216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

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Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

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GRAPEN 28.

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(HAIRDRESSER)

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(Groceries)

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Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21
Tel. 4.64.48

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(Provisions)

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Spalenberg — Nadelberg
Tel. 4.03.20 *(Umbrellas)*

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TELLSTRASSE 1
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SWITZERLAND

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Inspection and Comparison invited
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Greifengasse 8 Tel. 2.69.81
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Bijouterie

Büchler AU DOCK B
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
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SILKS VELVETS
NECKTIES
STOCKINGS
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Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
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Freiestrasse 58
Ryffligässchen 3
Tel. 2.15.97

Stubihaus Schneider
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 22.373
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Spezialität Prothos

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergplatz 11
(MILLINER)

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
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VELOS

ED. SCHOR
Bollwerk 39
(Bicycles)

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
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SWITZERLAND

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BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

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Nahrpräparate
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MARKTGASSE 18

SWITZERLAND

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PLANTS and SEEDS
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T		Y			S		V			V
T	H	R	E	E			D	A	N	C	E

6

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

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Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
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DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

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THE MODERN STORE

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Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

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Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STREETS
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62 Kerk St.
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70, Pritchard Street

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Union of South Africa

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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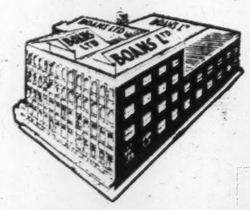

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22 Customhouse Quay, Wellington
Telephone 42-806 (3 lines)

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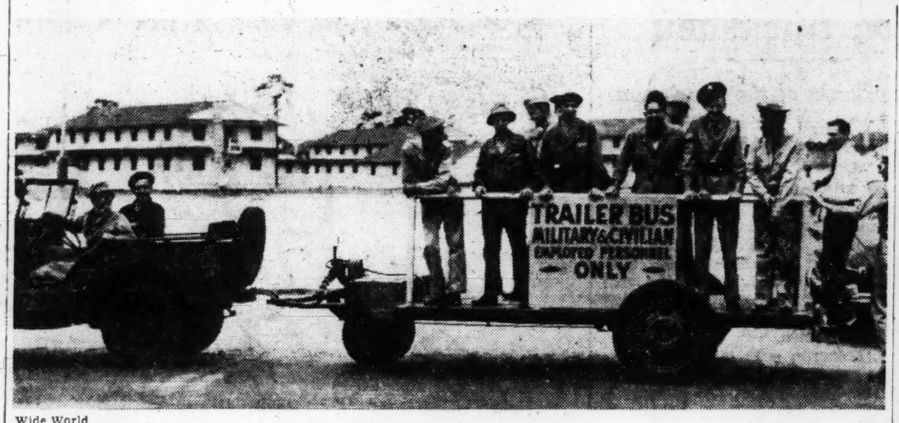
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington, Phone 40-797
114 High Street Lower Hutt, 'Phone 62-322

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.



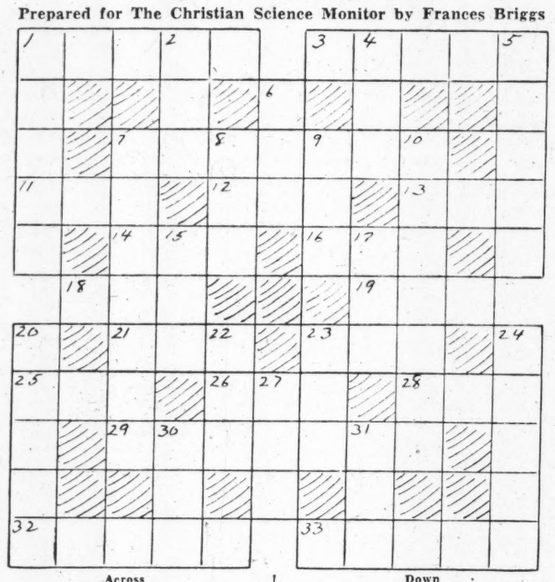
Wide World

Jeep Trailer Serves as a Bus

This vehicle is MacDill Field's answer to the problem of saving tires and gasoline on short trips about the huge army air base at Tampa, Fla. The "bus" travels up and down the field's "main street" and passengers merely jump on or off since the jeep trailer makes no stops but slows down to take on or discharge passengers.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Mowgli was raised in jungles of what country?
3—What is name of family in "Little Women"?
7—Who was a shepherd in the ninth Eclogue of Vergil?
11—What is a pasture, or meadow?
12—What is a commander called in Mohammedan countries?
13—Pronoun.
14—What is a city of Germany?
16—What is an andrena?
18—Seniority.
19—What is a metric measure of surface 10 meters square?
21—What is used for weeding?
23—A bracelet is worn on what?
25—What is an object used in bagatelle?
26—What is color of Greer Garson's hair?
28—If you emulated Adelaide Ristori, you would do what?
29—What is capital of Saxony, Germany?
32—How many acts in Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde"?
33—Would you dance, spend, or roast a cachucha?

Down

1—Where was Toscanini born?
2—What plant was anciently sacred to Dionysus?
4—The singer comes from what State in "Oh! Susanna" (abbr.)?
5—What is first name of Esmond in Thackeray's novel?
6—What is a dennet?
7—Dog did what when cow jumped over moon?
8—What English river is a tributary of the Ouse?
9—Any flatfish is what?
10—What American general was dubbed "old Tecumseh" by his soldiers?
15—What is name of famous Metro-Goldwyn lion?
17—Organ of hearing.
20—Who was the Wizard of the North?
22—Before.
23—To find the sum of.
24—What is one of narrow, curving strips of wood forming sides of a barrel?
27—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
30—What is a hardy cereal plant closely related to wheat?
31—What is first name of Miss Turner, English prima donna?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

How's Your Geography?

A. An imaginary line drawn around the earth half way between the North and South Poles is known as the:
1. Tropic of Capricorn
2. Tropic of Cancer
3. Equator
4. Arctic Circle

B. When the sun is nearest the earth, it is said to be in:
1. Circumference
2. Perihelion
3. Proximity
4. Aphelion

C. The law of gravitation was discovered by:
1. Copernicus
2. Newton
3. Galileo
4. Da Gama

D. Which of these products is found on the outside of a golf ball?
1. Balata
2. Rubber
3. Kapok
4. Hemp

Answers appear elsewhere on this page.

—Brevities—

Portland Oregonian: Now is the time for all good men to keep their tires at 30 pounds—in the meantime fighting inflation or every other front.

Detroit News: He who lives by the sword shall perish by the same, and in Louisville, His Honor the Mayor went to sleep listening to a recording of his own speech.

Gasoline Facts

Every time a tanker is sunk, a year's supply of fuel for 5,000 automobiles vanishes.

A battleship uses 1,500,000 gallons of fuel oil on a round trip convoy to Australia. The same oil would make gasoline to supply 1,000 cars for a year.

A "jeep" gets 18 miles to the gallon, but a light tank gets one mile . . .

It would take you, Mr. Motorist, 23 years to use 15,000 gallons, but that supply carries an Army mechanized division only 100 miles.

Your car would go 1,000 miles on 70 gallons, but they will keep a fighter plane up just one hour. . . . A Flying Fortress uses one gallon a mile. Gas used by 30 families for 100-mile Sunday drives would keep a Fortress in the air one hour.

It's not such a long walk to the movies, is it?

Wide World

In Lighter Vein

Tricks of the Trade

Prime Minister Winston Churchill paid a call on the War Office soon after he assumed his post. One high ranking officer, anxious to impress the Premier with his bustling activity, arranged to have a huge pile of correspondence brought in as soon as the Prime Minister entered his office.

Soon after, Mr. Churchill appeared. He noticed the decorations on the officer's chest.

"Ah, I see you are an old soldier, sir," he said.

The officer bowed modestly. At this moment, an aide came into the room, staggering under a load of letters that almost hid him from view. Mr. Churchill, thoroughly familiar with the tricks of the trade, took one look at the mountain of mail, and turned to his host.

"A very old soldier, sir," he murmured.—Milwaukee Journal.

A Verse for Today . . .

Cease from anger, and forsake wrath: fret not thyself in any wise to do evil.—Ps. 37:8

Hobby Nobbing

Inventing Is Profitable

By Irving Bacchus

The hobby of inventing can bring you fortune, as well as fun, and might even be of great assistance to Uncle Sam if your creative efforts eased any of the difficulties brought on by the emergency. And don't nourish the idea that inventing is not a sparetime activity.

The majority of modern inventions were conceived and developed during so-called leisure hours. Eli Whitney, cotton gin inventor, was a cabinet maker by trade, and George Stephenson who developed the locomotive was a coal miner. A portrait painter discovered telegraphy and the Wright Brothers were engaged in the bicycle business when the forerunner of our four-motored sky chargers was absorbing their spare moments.

Musicians and Inventors

Josef Hoffman, the internationally famous pianist, is an inventor-hobbyist of note. Between interpretations of Chopin the virtuoso has constructed electric clocks, high-speed piano keys and tone amplifiers. The great artist, who finds relaxation in his laboratory, has developed and marketed profitably pneumatic springs, oil burners, and hydraulic snubbers.

Fred Waring is another musician who likes to spend leisure hours in his workshop, dreaming up new gadgets for his home and for possible marketing. Fred's early ambition, to be a designing engineer, turned into avocation alleys because his melody making clicked from beginning. One of Fred's paying inventions is a vegetable juicer.

Collecting early inventions interests New Yorker Crosby Paige, who purchased many working models of inventions which were submitted to the government between the years 1790 and 1880.

Hilarity Section

An automatic sheep counter has been invented by Prof. Russel E. Oakes of Waukesha, Wis., whose inventions make everything but sense. Professor Oakes has also dreamed up a grapefruit spray protector, a nose guard for people who keep their noses to the grindstone, and a dripless doughnut dunker. Even this artist of oddity has found time to create articles which netted cash returns. Add to hilarity section: Prof. Lemuel Q. Stoopnagle, who has invented an alarm clock with half a bell, so that the second person in the room need not be awakened!

Look around you. There are plenty of "bugs" to be removed from gadgets we use daily, and plenteous tasks for new devices to perform. No one has a monopoly on originality. Observation plus a measure of ingenuity may pay for you in fun and figures.

Daily Anecdote

Thankful, Indeed!

Debate at a conference over which he was presiding became very heated, and several times former Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller found it difficult to be completely impartial. But he was succeeding admirably when one of the delegates launched a vehement attack upon universities and education in general.

"I am thankful," the delegate asserted, "that I have never been corrupted by contact with a college!"

This was a little too much for Justice Fuller.

"Do I understand," he asked, "that the speaker is thankful for his ignorance?"

"Yes, you can put it that way if you wish," came the reply.

"Then all that I can say," the Justice remarked in his quiet way, "is that the member has a great deal to be thankful for."

Hospitality

Hospitality is relished by any traveler, but when it is unexpected and distinctly unusual it has a peculiarly fine flavor. A traveler from the deep South visited a jewelry store in a large New England city for the first time. During the conversation that followed the introduction it was discovered that the jeweler and the woman traveler were members of the same church.

The woman observed a Chinese jade bracelet in the show window. As she asked the price, she explained that she was not prepared with the ready cash to make the purchase. She was astonished when the jeweler declined to take the credit references she offered to give him. Then he made an amazing gesture.

"Take the bracelet and wear it. Pay me when you get home," said the jeweler.

The woman felt that her debt of gratitude was only partially discharged when her payment for the bracelet, accompanied by a cordial note of thanks, was made some time before she reached home.

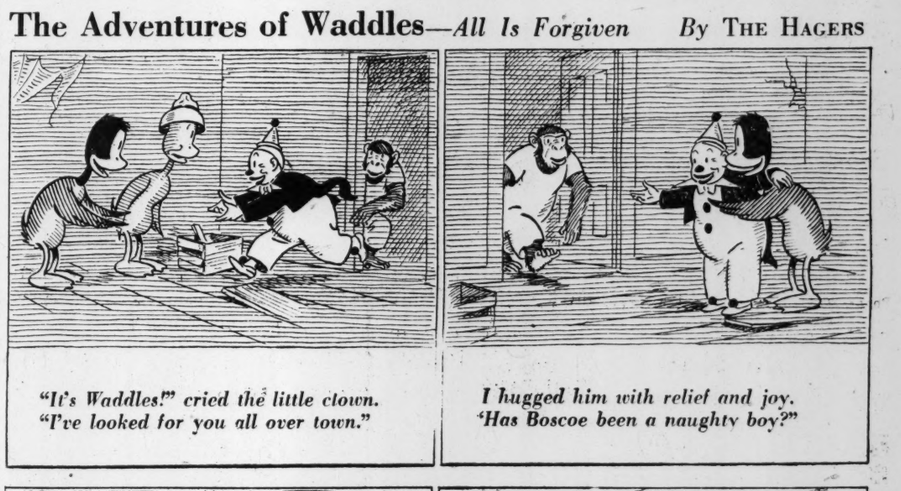
How's Your Geography?

(Answers)

A. Equator
B. Perihelion
C. Newton
D. Balata

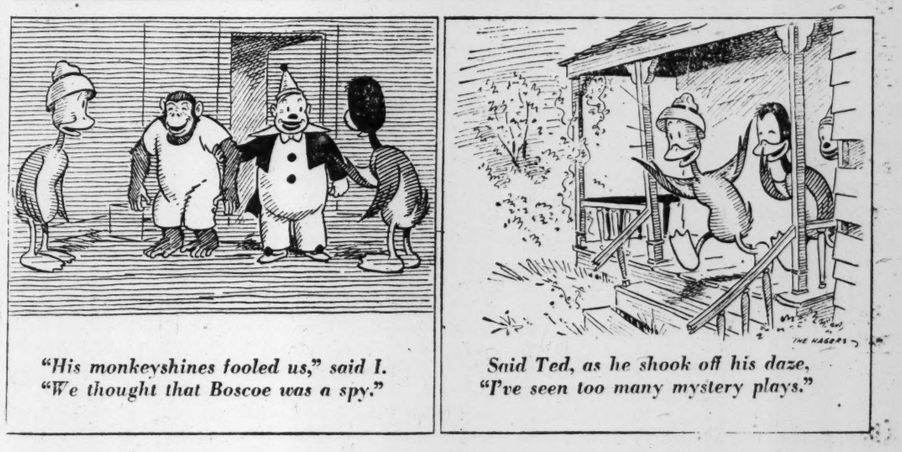
The Adventures of Waddles—*All Is Forgiven*

By The Hagers



"It's Waddles!" cried the little clown. "I've looked for you all over town."

I hugged him with relief and joy. 'Has Boscoe been a naughty boy?"



"His monkeyshines fooled us," said I. "We thought that Boscoe was a spy."

Said Ted, as he shook off his daze, "I've seen too many mystery plays."

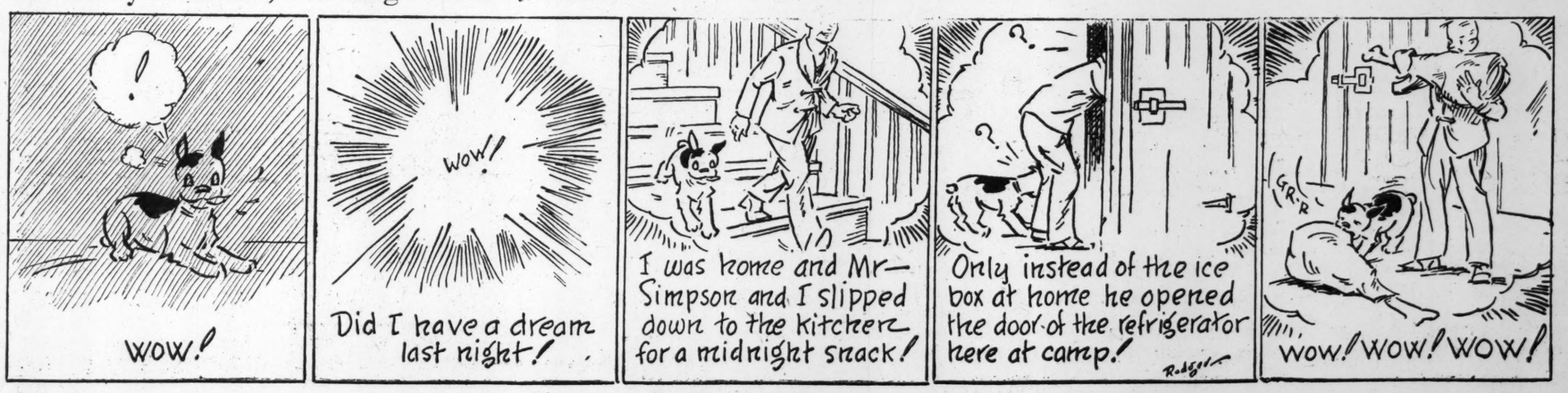
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Can't Can*

By Le Pelley

THIS WILL BE A GREAT SURPRISE... CANNING ALL THIS STUFF !!
I HAVE SOME VEGETABLES TO PRACTICE ON !!!
GLORY! WHAT'S WRONG IN THE KITCHEN ?!
BENJAMIN !!!
OH-OH
TO BE HONEST, BUD, I'm JUST AS GLAD WE CAN'T DO IT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Did I Say "Snack"?*

By Rodgers


!
WOW!
WOW!
Did I have a dream last night!
I was home and Mr— Simpson and I slipped down to the kitchen for a midnight snack!
Only instead of the ice box at home he opened the door of the refrigerator here at camp!
GR-R
WOW! WOW! WOW!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

That "Third Front"

Hitler has never conquered the opinion of Europe. The Nazis' military machine has broken armies, enslaved governments, confiscated businesses, but their "new order" has not captured the minds of men. Indeed, all along the "Third Front" of opinion the battle is going against Hitlerism, not only in rebellious Czechoslovakia, Norway and Yugoslavia but in apparently obedient Italy and Germany.

How well are the Allies fighting on that front? Does their political warfare promise to play any such part as Woodrow Wilson's played in 1918? Is there any real hope that the fires of anti-Axis feeling can be blown into flames of revolt that will shorten the war? Some acute observers believe there is—if the Allies will move intelligently and boldly. They believe the Allies should wield offensively on the opinion front two sharp weapons —promise and threat. Promises for the people in Germany and Italy, threats for the leaders.

At the Harvard War Institute, Prof. Gaetano Salvemini offered some very practicable suggestions. For one, he urged revival of the password of the French Revolution, "War to the palaces, peace to the hamlets," to remove the fears of indiscriminate Allied reprisals which now bind the people of Germany and Italy to their leaders. Announcements, not by radio speakers, but by responsible officials, that only Fascist and Nazi leaders—by name where possible—will be held to account might well be coupled with pledges of help for revolting peoples.

Promises of punishment for leaders and food for starving populations—both based on measures to be actually under way and honestly described by shortwave—would clearly improve our political warfare. Professor Salvemini believes the promises should include more definite war aims, offering Allied ideas of Europe's political future.

Since he spoke, Lord Cranborne for Britain and Sumner Welles for the United States, have outlined plans for punishing Axis leaders while easing economic conditions of defeated peoples. There are reports also that agreements are coming with Russia which will remove some fears of the Bolshivization of Europe. There are obvious difficulties about raising such questions now, but it is likewise obvious that more definite objectives—particularly in separating Axis peoples and leaders—would step up the Allied offensive on the Third Front.

Of course, a general uprising cannot be expected until Axis military masters have been discredited. At this stage Professor Salvemini believes armchair revolutionists in America have no business advising the heroic folk who are fighting on the ground in the "underground." His point is that the United Nations, by being specific and outspoken, can hold out genuine hopes which will legitimately support and inspire these allies.

Teamwork on the Farm

When Wayne Hested, farmer of Rockford, Illinois, was called into the army the other day, Guilford Hope Grange, to which he belonged, rented his farm and will operate it on a cooperative basis.

To the city dweller, unacquainted with rural customs, this may seem to be a new expedient, but persons with a rural background will be inclined to recognize it as the 1942 variant of the old-fashioned log cabin "raisings" and husking bees.

Now that, with sons being called to the colors and many farm laborers working in defense plants, a labor shortage looms, farm folk are again adapting these tactics of an earlier day to meet and overcome present conditions. "Hired men," no longer confining their labors solely to employers' farms, are being sent wherever a shortage of manpower is reported. Replacements and spare parts of farm machinery are being shared.

At Mt. Gilead, Ohio, six leading farmers of the community not only took a census of near-by townships to determine where there are labor shortages, but they have recruited a group of one-time farmers who have agreed to drop whatever they are doing and help farmers whose crops need harvesting.

In many other sections without any publicity, the same thing is going on. The down-to-earth helpfulness of getting together to plow a neighbor's field when he was incapacitated, cutting a winter's supply of wood, or harvesting his hay in time of emergency, are practices which have prevailed so long in rural areas that they have ceased to evoke comment.

Midway—and Beyond

"United States control remains firm in the Midway area." Following reports half-disclosing, half-suggesting a major naval battle still under way in mid-Pacific, this assurance from Admiral Nimitz is welcome to Americans. Yet gratification is tempered by the knowledge that the attack on Midway may be only a feint to cloak a larger thrust somewhere else along the line of Japanese operations reaching from Madagascar to Alaska. Most of all, this apparent success must stand against a background of six months of war in which Japanese successes have exceeded any dreams except their own.

Reports of the Midway battle saying that the enemy attack had been turned back and telling of damage inflicted on at least one battleship and one carrier, indicate that the Japanese came in force. This is much more than a raid such as Midway has repulsed on five other occasions. If it was a reconnaissance in force the information gained has been expensive, but American headline readers must remember that only enemy losses have been reported.

Certainly it is too early to cast up a balance on the battle. If the Dutch Harbor and Midway attacks should prove to be merely diversion thrusts to facilitate a larger drive against American supply lines to Australia, such action would have to be counted in any over-all estimate of victory or defeat. Americans, realizing that it is now just half a year since Pearl Harbor, would do well to look at any headlines in the light of the whole picture that includes the Philippines, Malaya, the Dutch Indies and Burma. However welcome the news from Midway, the whole record is one of defeat and retreat, with the Japanese still on the offensive in mid-Pacific.

Gasoline Rationing Improved

Whether gasoline rationing shall apply to the entire United States or only to the East, the new plans announced by the Office of Price Administration for a more permanent system of motor fuel distribution after July 15 embody commendable improvements as a result of experience.

Generally speaking, the limitations on use of gasoline in the eastern United States are being accepted with good grace. Nevertheless, there is some questioning which might be cleared up by better and more consistent information work by the Government.

Some may ask why railroads cannot move the volume of gasoline and other petroleum products formerly carried by tankers from the Gulf of Mexico to the East Coast. The fact is that the railroads now are carrying about 700,000 barrels a day, which is more than three times as much as experts supposed they could accomplish, and pipelines and barges are being used wherever possible.

But it is probably accurate to say that the facilities simply do not exist to supply the 1,300,000 barrels a day of gasoline and fuel oil which the eastern States were accustomed to consume when the full tanker fleet was in operation. And to lay new pipelines or build cars would take steel which is more vitally needed to build ships for carrying war supplies.

Naval censorship covers part of the story of the tanker situation, but there are at least two possible explanations why only a fraction of the former number of tankers are still plowing the submarine-infested waters along the Atlantic coast. First, it is reasonable to assume that the bulk of the American Atlantic fleet is engaged in convoying supplies to Great Britain, Russia, East Africa, and India, and hence cannot patrol the tanker lanes as closely as might be desired. Second, since the loss of petroleum sources in the East Indies, large numbers of tankers doubtless have had to be withdrawn from ordinary service to carry "gas" and oil to American forces in Australia.

Most motorists will say instantly that they are glad to do without gasoline if they can be sure it is going to the fighting forces. The picture is not so simple as that. A little patience must be asked of Americans to try to understand it. The gasoline which the motorist is willing to forgo for his car would be of no use in an airplane motor, which requires higher-grade aviation fuel; but the transportation, the tanker capacity, which that gasoline would use is badly needed to carry aviation gasoline to fighter and bomber pilots in far corners of the earth.

This and the saving of rubber, which is too scarce to assure replacements of tires to civilians within two or three years, constitute the basic reasons for gasoline rationing at least in the East.

The Bookshelf

On the Banks of the Sangamon

The publication of "Spoon River Anthology" gave one tributary of the Illinois a place in American literature. The fact that a young man named Abe Lincoln flatboated the Sangamon and later kept store and practiced law on its banks gave another tributary a place in American history. Edgar Lee Masters, author of THE SANGAMON (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50), would add that "the most important figure native to Illinois," the poet, Vachel Lindsay, was born on the banks of the Sangamon.

It is not, however, with such Sangamon figures as a great man like Lincoln and a good poet like Lindsay that Mr. Masters is here primarily concerned. He is here more concerned with what we call "the people" than with their heroes. In this newest addition to the Rivers of America series Mr. Masters has written of the citizens who shape a country as they in turn are shaped by it.

* * *

Nor is it the Sangamon cities of Springfield and Decatur which are the center of his interest here. It is the Sangamon of Menard County and its town of Petersburg and outlying villages. Mr. Masters hopes that the reader who never saw this country and this river may get some of the scents and sounds of its prairies from his mention of such place-names as Indian Point, Sugar Grove, Rock Creek, Tallula, Sandridge, Clary's Grove, and New Salem. This reader can assure Mr. Masters that he does. In those quiet names the reader gets a whiff of the deep black soil, the kindliness and good will of the Middle Western folk.

Yes, quietness is here and the leisurely pace of time and the river. Mr. Masters takes time to speak of such modest things and persons as Hatfields' Woods, Concord Church, Shipley Pond, and Billy Paris and his wife, Emily. He stops to listen to those two most evocative of sounds: the crow of a rooster from the backyard of a small town on a hot Sunday afternoon; the wail of a train whistle at night over the prairies. He writes beautifully of Ann Rutledge, whose legend, whatever historical research may say of the slightness of Lincoln's interest in her, marches on today in America. I suppose America sees in her a symbol of the patient, heroic, and anonymous pioneer woman.

Mr. Masters and Theodore Dreiser visit for seventeen pages with John Armstrong and Aunt Caroline in their house in the village of Oakford. John told stories of Lincoln and other Sangamon River folk, fiddled "Way Up Tar Creek" and "Sugar in the Gourd," while Aunt Caroline knitted and said no word. Thus we see the past through John's re-creation of it.

* * *

There is a lesson in this book for the writers who, in this series, the American Folkways series, and elsewhere, are attempting to portray various sections of the United States. Too often in their pursuit of popular interest they do not realize how little meaning there is in violent and spectacular action. Too often they spread themselves too thin, trying to cover too much ground and too much time. Mr. Masters has been as interested in what his people thought and felt as in what they did, as interested in interpreting event as in describing it. He has taken his stand in a small neighborhood, with which he has been familiar from boyhood. From that place and from his time in it, he has looked at the 200 miles of the Sangamon River and the 250 years of its history and seen both from the point of view of that place and time. The result is a memorable book.

H. R.

Getting a New View of the "Glories" of War

No Eight-Hour Days in Britain

The following excerpt from a letter written by Stuart Murray, a former golf professional in England, to E. C. Johnson, a Boston businessman, serves to illustrate how daily lives have been changed by war and pictures a typical worker's days.

THORNTON HEATH, SURREY

. . . My time is all measured out in the following manner: Up in the morning at 6:15 heating water for a wash and a shave, and for a cup of tea for the wife. Breakfast at 7, while I listen to the morning news. Leave home at 7:30 to cycle five miles to the factory in all weathers. Start work in the factory at 8, with a break for ten minutes at 10 o'clock. The bell rings at 12:30 for dinner and we're back one hour later at 1:30. The tea break is at 5:30, when we rest for fifteen minutes, and then work again until 7:30 when we go home. I arrive about 8 for supper. Ten o'clock or thereabouts sees me in bed, for a rest well earned.

One night in the week is spent on guard at the factory, when for 2½ hours I parade up and down the yards with my rifle fully loaded, to see that no intruders venture near.

* * *

One night in the week I give one hour to instruction on some subject such as map reading, Tommy gun, or such like weapon. One Sunday morning in two is given over for 2½ hours to Home Guard drill and exercises. This by vote in our Home Guard, so that we may spend every other Sunday morning in our gardens and allotments.

By the way, we break off on Saturday at 5, instead of 7:30. One night a week is allowed us to get away at 5:30; generally the Guard night. This is Friday night now and I have taken my time off at 5:30 tonight because I was on late guard last night, and feel rather jaded after a very hard day at the bench, a very foreign task to me, but Hitler would give us a much more foreign one if we let him get these islands.

I should be doing some swatting on my map reading as the most successful student on that subject is to be elevated to instructor, and you just know I would give my right arm to teach folk anything, but of course mainly golf, my pet subject.

My own profession, that of golf professional, has dropped right off my active list, and I shall be mighty rusty when this affair is all over. I have only had one game in the last fifteen months and see small prospect of getting much this year with the present drive on for more production. . . .

Shall I ever forget these last few years? Have you ever felt seared into your memory something that cannot be erased? But have you ever seen with your eyes and felt with every breath you drew that a power greater than man was here, was making His way felt? . . .

The terrible times we have gone through together and the peril which we still stand in is having its effect in making many of us more spiritually minded. "Man's extremity is God's opportunity." The answer to our first day of prayer by the nation was Dunkirk, and the second national day brought us Matapan. Need I say more?

* * *

When hell is so very near, you may for a moment think there is no power greater than evil, but you become aware of a nameless something between you and that blackness, that engulfing horror that would rush upon you and annihilate you altogether. And so this day has seen far more trek to their chosen places of worship, to give gratitude for deliverance and to ask humbly of divine guidance in the struggle ahead. . . .

Finally, as we are fighting to win the war, let us hope we will all fight as hard to win the peace. That all of us will keep united for the peace that is worth making such sacrifices for.

STUART MURRAY

North . . South . . East . . West

We Meet Again

By Frank L. Perrin

Summer has its sweet recompense. Even in a season when pressing emergencies demand unusual effort in the field of material production, and imposed or planned restrictions make travel a little less comfortable than usual, the urge to meet those of kindred faiths and common objectives persuades us to cross continents and even oceans to renew old bonds and greet those we know will be our friends.

These days, ordinarily regarded as vacation days, will this year pass more swiftly than in former years because of the quickened pace the world has set for all of us. It will be hail and farewell as bus, boat, train, or possibly here and there an automobile sound the call to move onward. But there will be a welcome awaiting the traveler, abroad and at home, and a lingering sense of satisfaction in the realization of the constancy and permanence of true friendships.

* * *

Sometimes the temptation comes to apologize for what may be regarded as the useless or unnecessary expenditure of funds, which might be otherwise employed, in unessential travel. It is said that the people of the Americas and England are the greatest travelers and sightseers of all the civilized races. The inclination is to believe that it is true. How, otherwise, could there have been cultivated that racial and communal homogeneity which today, as in every national or universal emergency, unites and arms those of common aims and purposes? The hands extended across the prairies, the mountains, and the seas, must sometimes meet and clasp in understanding accord.

Between the early weeks of June and mid-September, there will be many meetings and planned reunions. This year these will be for those who will hope that absent ones may return next season to fill the vacant places now numbered by many thousands. When these return they will bring stories of adventure, of hardships bravely endured, and of victory. They will, by their sacrifice and that of those who gave them to their country, have made enduring places for themselves as servants and leaders of the people.

In the Northern woods country, where occupations are seasonal, the lakes and the rivers call appealingly at this season. Near them, in rude homes and camps, men familiar with the trails and shallows await adventurous visitors. Some are Norsemen and some are the descendants of French-Canadian pioneers. They are sturdy and kindly, even if more or less illiterate. But they know the common language of the hills and forests and lakes and streams. They know, too, the idiosyncrasies and lack of skill of those who come, season after season, to enjoy the vigor of camp life. They are our friends.

In California, as you know, picnic renuions are an institution. In the South, in the San Joaquin Valley, in the Bay region, and also in the country farther north, expatriates, tourists, and even the wayfarer, are assembled by states and counties to be entertained, fed, and made welcome. It may be that this propensity to mingle and exchange experiences will come to be regarded as peculiarly an American trait, or custom. No better way could be devised or provided to insure common accord and common understanding. There is need for both these.

As we look about we may discover that until now we of the United States have often worked at cross purposes and planned our economic and political programs somewhat selfishly. We have, because of this, imposed upon ourselves or have permitted others to impose upon us, limitations upon the production and distribution of essential commodities necessary to the comfort and well-being of the national community as a whole. We have all realized this common weakness.

* * *

In union there is strength. We accept this truism without question. It is in the failure to utilize this strength in its completeness that we have sacrificed much of the power resident in democratic institutions. We have indulged in a great deal of political horse-trading, careless of the results. The California Congressman, for instance, lobbies against a measure vital to the welfare of his Arizona neighbor. The Massachusetts Representative cannot see eye to eye with the gentleman from Louisiana or Mississippi. The Governor of Wisconsin "views with alarm," while New York's Chief Executive "points with pride," both for reasons best known to themselves.

The call, even in this vacation season, as in every season, is insistent and imperative. Strange if we haven't heard it! There must be gained a better and a more sympathetic understanding of the necessities of our neighbors. While we are all together, in Boston, in San Francisco, in New Orleans, or in the woods country along the lakes and rivers, let us talk things over. There is plenty to talk and think about.

The Wide Horizon

New Missionaries in Hawaii

By William Norwood

HONOLULU

A new type of missionary is active in these islands today. His message is Americanism. The people to whom he is addressing this message are the Japanese of Hawaii.

There are approximately sixty of these missionaries, all of whom are of Japanese descent. They visit the Japanese communities and individual homes. They talk and live Americanism. They are helping the Japanese in Hawaii devise ways of expressing their American loyalty in constructive work to help win this war.

One of the principal leaders in this compaign is a young man who probably would not care to be identified as a missionary. He prefers to be known as a cop, which he is. And he calls his agents contact men, not missionaries.

* * *

The story of Capt. Jack Burns of the Honolulu Police Department and his volunteer Americanism legion begins in July of last year when war clouds were gathering.

Police and defense authorities decided it would be well to parallel the undercover investigations and policing of the Japanese in Hawaii with a constructive campaign.

In co-operation with Chief of Police William A. Gabrielson of Honolulu and with the approval of the FBI, Captain Burns proceeded with organizational details.

From lists furnished by the Oahu Citizens' Committee for Home Defense he chose salesmen, lawyers, laborers, bankers, teachers, all of Japanese ancestry, all with the rating of Grade A American.

On November 28, Captain Burns was informed that a review of Japanese-American relations indicated war would come soon.

In accordance with this warning December 8 was selected as the date for launching the program officially. That was gauging the trend of events closely, but it didn't quite envision the happenings of December 7.

As war came, plans for the contact group were suspended temporarily and the Japanese were kept under close surveillance.

Gradually it became increasingly evident that if the Japanese were to be permitted to remain in Hawaii, they needed someone to tell them what to do. The emergence of this need revived the Americanization program. Captain Burns' volunteers went to work with the following objectives:

To convince these Japanese that even though a person cannot by American law become a citizen, he may be an American.

To help the Japanese express their Americanism by participating in the war effort within available limits.

To persuade the Japanese residents of Hawaii that they must make a complete break with the institutions and philosophies which underly Japan's present program of conquest.

To stop the spread of rumors and to encourage those having information to make it available to the authorities.

To clarify the purpose and methods of this program the Honolulu press published stories which not only explained the objectives, but also ran the names of the contact men. *Nippu Jiji* and *Hawaii Hochi*, Honolulu's two bilingual Japanese dailies, printed the names in both Japanese and English.

* * *

There is substantial evidence that this program is producing results. There has been almost a constant flow of money from Japanese residents across Captain Burns's desk for War Bonds, Navy Relief, Army Relief, Red Cross.

Occasionally Captain Burns and his contact men have to place a restraining hand on ill-advised attempts by the Japanese to express their loyalty to the United States. For example, a group of Honolulu Japanese youths recently drew up a petition asking President Roosevelt to send them to Europe or Africa to fight the Axis or somewhere where there is no possibility of their becoming confused with the enemy.

But as soon as this plan was publicized there was an immediate and unfavorable response from other young Japanese in Hawaii who said if they were going to fight they were going to fight for their homes in Hawaii. These dissenters said the formation of the Rainbow Division or Foreign Legion would subject members to the charge that they feared to fight the Japanese.

So the Rainbow Division plan has been quietly squelched, but Captain Burns and his contact men are smiling secretly, because they see this as just one more piece of evidence that their seeds of Americanism are taking root.

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